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MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAL THOU NOT MY FAITH AWAY.

By Charles Gilbert Lyons.

"Oh! steal not thou my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind,—
Let all that earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind,—
Our life is but a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom,—
A dying lamp, a fitful beam,
Quench'd in the cold and silent tomb.
"Yet if, as holy men have said,
There lie beyond that dreary bourne
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn;
Welcome the scoff, the sword, the chain,
The burning wild, the black abyss,—
I shrink not from the path of pain,
Which endeth in a world like this.
"But, oh! if all that nerves us here,
When grief assails and sorrow stings,
Rest but in the shadowy sphere
Of fancy's weak imaginings,
If hopes, though cherished long and deep,
Be cold and baseless mockeries,
Then welcome that eternal sleep,
Which knoweth not of dreams like these.
"Yet hush! thou troubled heart! be still;
Renounce thy vain philosophy,—
Like morning on the misty hill,
The light of truth will break on thee,
Go—search the prophet's deathless page—
Go—question thou the radiant sky,
And learn from them, mistaken sage!
The glorious words—"*Thou shalt not die!*"

From the New York Mirror.

THE GREAT MEDICINE; OR THE MAGIC WHISKERS.

IN THE STYLE OF MODERN BOOKS OR TRAVELS.

Being an abridgment of eight octavo manuscript volumes.

Young Hyacinth Primrose was early in life smitten with the mania for locomotion. As soon as he was his own master he commenced his travels, and in the course of seven years poked his nose into divers unknown countries with hard names, and inhabited by people of hard characters. He visited the Black sea, the White sea, and the Red sea; he visited the cataracts of the Nile, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and the Catacombs. From thence he took an excursion to Palestine, where he saw Mount Tabor, the lake Tiberias, the ruins of Tyre; had a long talk with Lady Hester Stanhope, and was not half so surprised at any-thing, in the whole course of his travels, as at not finding a single Jew in Jerusalem.

After this he perambulated almost all Europe, saw every thing that every traveller had seen for a thousand years past, and was just on the point of invading old Africa, for the purpose of visiting the famous city of Timbuctoo, and ascertaining the course of the Niger, when it occurred to him he might die before he got there; whereupon, considering that there were no more old worlds to conquer, he stopped short in his career, and sojourned awhile at the city of the *restaurateurs*.

While there, the Savans bored him about his own country, and especially about the Aborigines, concerning whom, the learned of Europe are exceedingly curious. Hyacinth had passed so much of his time in acquiring a knowledge of other countries, that he knew little or nothing of his own. Having displayed his ignorance one evening, in a very decisive manner, a learned and distinguished old philosopher was overheard to say, "Monsieur, if you wish to acquire information of other people, you should bring a little with you by way of exchange;" whereupon friend Hyacinth beat a retreat, and returned to the new world, with a prodigious outfit of whiskers.

He determined to qualify himself for the learned of Europe, by acquiring a competent knowledge of matters of which they were ignorant. But how to do this was the question. "Books can teach me nothing but what these fellows know, for they read every things and as to travelling, every part of this Continent has been explored. There is *no terra incognita* here."

He thought of the sources of the Mississippi; but, as ill luck will have it, Mr. Schoolcraft had just been there, and published a book. Next he proposed to explore the country beyond Lake Superior, but Captain Franklin had been beforehand with him. Then he thought of the vast regions about the Missouri, the Yellow Stone, the Platte, and the Arkansaw; but, alas! here too Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and Major Long had anticipated him. He was almost ready to weep, like another Alexander, when the thought struck him that no one had ever yet explored the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and he determined to set about it immediately.

"It must be a glorious place for wonders," quoth he; "and if not so, I can make as many wonders as I please, for there will be nobody to contradict me."

Accordingly he hastened his preparations, consisting of some trinkets to conciliate the Indians, some coffee to refresh himself, and divers other little affairs too tedious to mention. At St. Louis he met a party of traders, going up the Missouri, as far as Council Bluffs, who agreed to take him with them.—From Council Bluffs they proceeded up the Platte river, till they came to the Loup Fork, where the party separated: the traders going to the Pawnee villages on that stream to barter for furs; and Hyacinth with his companion, interpreter, and guide, all in one person, proceeding up the main stream towards the Rocky mountains. The guide was half Frenchman, half Indian, or, to say truth, rather more of an Indian than a Frenchman, or indeed any thing else. He professed to speak French, but our hero perceived it was not exactly with the Parisian accent; and as to his English, it was mixed with a strange variety of classical Indianisms. He was as thin as a reed, of a dark, weather-beaten complexion, long, lank, raven hair, and a face as smooth as the palm of my hand. He had exterminated his beard by the roots, in compliment to the Indian ladies, who abhor such an appendage to a fine gentleman. There could not have been found in all the world a greater contrast than the faces of Hyacinth Primrose and his travelling Mentor, Pierre Fuzee, as he was called, presented. Pierre remonstrated seriously against the appearance of our hero, and wanted very much to shave him outright, but he swore he would rather be hunted for a buffalo than part with a single hair. Pierre Fuzee shook his head, and instead of heaving a sigh, as some men would, or getting angry, as others might have done, cut a caper, and began a song in all languages, about hunting grizzly bears, and such other rural recreations. He was indeed the merriest, best natured, bravest rogue that ever danced a jig on the banks of the Plattee.

The third day of their Pilgrimage they saw an immense drove of wild horses, which came galloping towards them, like a troop of Arabs of the desert. Our hero, indeed, mistook them for such, until they came near enough for him to see they were without riders. They curvetted round and round in a circle, gradually contracting at each circuit till they came nigh enough to have kicked our travellers into mummies, if they had been so minded. Without paying any attention to Pierre they all rallied round Hyacinth, with whom they seemed to acknowledge a close affinity. They rubbed their noses against his whiskers with infinite satisfaction, and appeared so desirous of his accompanying them, that Pierre Fuzee was afraid they would seize on his master, and run off with him. He therefore fired his gun over their heads, upon which they all scampered away like the wind; not, however, without now and then turning round to look at his whiskers!

"Diable!" said Pierre, laughing, "I believe Monsieur Hyacinth carries some great charm about him."

A few days more brought our travellers to a part of the river which was quite dry, as it is in many places, where, like some of the streams of Africa, it is absorbed by the quick sands and disappears. Pierre was running about among the stunted cotton trees, in search of game, and Hyacinth took into his head to cross over on the other side of the dry bed of the river. Before he had gone ten steps he sunk up to his shoulder in the quicksands, through which the water found its silent unseen way. He called for help—it was high time to call, for in addition to the quicksands, there was a great brown bear approaching from the opposite shore towards him, and he in the struggle had lost his rifle, which immediately disappeared in the sands.

Pierre fired at the animal without effect.—He either missed him entirely, or the creature did not feel the ball, for they don't mind a few shots through the liver and lungs. Before Pierre could load again the bear had come up with our unfortunate hero, and was reconnoitring his whiskers.

"My master is a gone man!" sighed Pierre—but for once he was mistaken. Sir Bruin discovered a marvellous sympathy with the unfortunate gentleman, whom he mistook, probably, for one of his fellow creatures; and after kissing and hugging all he could see of him, which indeed was nothing but his head and face, shook his wise noddle, as much as to say, it is all over with my brother, and scrambled away out of the quicksands as fast as he was able, I suppose to call his friends to the assistance of Mr. Hyacinth Primrose.—

"By St. Gallinipper," quoth Pierre, "but my master has certainly got something about him, to keep off all the wild beasts. I must find out what it is."

But first he thought of getting the poor gentleman out of the quicksand. After a moment's reflection, he bethought himself of one of those slipping nooses used by the Indians to catch the wild horses of the prairies; and getting as near as he could, without sinking into the sands himself, he threw it with such dexterity that the noose went right over his head. He then pulled him out of the sand as softly as possible, for fear of choking him, which he certainly would have done had it not been for the vast tuft of hair he carried about his muzzle and under his chin, which prevented the rope from even chafing his skin.

"What a fool I was," quoth Pierre Fuzee, "to pull out my beard by the roots. There is no medicine, not even a rifle that never misses, equal to such a suit of whiskers."

Soon after they came to a prairie dog village, and being very hungry, having met with no game for the last three days, they were in hopes to be able to procure one of these little animals for supper; but they were so wild, that it was impossible to come within gun-shot of them. Accordingly, they laid themselves down at the root of a cotton tree, and instead of taking supper, took a nap. Presently a troop of prairie dogs crept close to our hero, and seemed to be very curious about his whiskers. They conversed together in low under tones, looked first at his whiskers, then at each other, pricked up their ears, cocked their tails, and seemed eager to make acquaintance with this new species of puppy, that Pierre, who could not sleep sound for hunger, took the opportunity of seizing a couple of them by the legs, and converting them to his own use and behoof; in other words, cooking one for supper, the other for breakfast.

"Hurrah!" cried Pierre Fuzee, "whiskers forever! It don't signify, but I must have a pair, by hook or by crook."

He took a piece of dry cotton-wood, and having burnt it to a coal, applied it to his muzzle with such surprising effect, that at a little distance his whole face looked as if it were bewhiskered in the very first style. He then laid himself down, and pretended to be asleep. But the prairie dogs were not to be taken in by such a counterfeit. They did not discover the same disposition to cultivate his acquaintance, as they did that of our hero, nor acknowledge the same affinity with his whiskers.

As they approached the head waters of the Platte river they encountered a herd of buffaloes, which stood stock still, and suffered our hero to come close up to them, without appearing to take any notice of his approach.

"He certainly is in possession of some unseen charm," quoth Pierre, as he fired at a fat bull, whose hump had caught his fancy. The herd fled at the report of the rifle, but looked back several times, apparently wondering Hyacinth did not follow them, for there can be little doubt but they mistook him for one of their company. In the rage and anguish of his wound the great bull made for our hero, roaring like the sounds of the tempest in the wilderness, as it seemed, with a full determination to demolish him in a twinkling. Pierre shouted with all his might to put his master, who was standing with his back towards the enraged animal, on his guard, while he again loaded his rifle, and the young man turned round just as the bull was within a single jump of him.

"It is all over with my master," quoth Pierre, "unless the whiskers do their duty now."

But what was his surprise at seeing the fiery animal stop short the moment Hyacinth turned towards him, shake his head, as if he had made a mistake, then advance up to him, and rub against his side, as if he had been for all the world just like a fellow creature.

Being now at the entrance into the Rocky Mountains, our hero, as was his custom, took out his book, and was busy making some notes for the benefit of the savans at Paris, when he was aroused by a whizzing sound passing close to his ear, followed by a most appalling yell. Before he could [illegible] himself together, a band of mountain Indians rushed upon, and would soon have despatched him, had not Pierre Fuzee called to them in their own language, and told them they were friends. The party was headed by a great chief, called Mitamina boo, or the Tobacco-bag, and belonged to a tribe which inhabited a valley far in the bosom of the mountains, to which they conducted Hyacinth and his attendant. When they came in sight of the village, which consisted of about forty or fifty lodges or tents, made of buffaloe skins, they raised a loud shout, and the women and children came out to meet them; but, as soon as they saw our hero's tremendous whiskers, they ran away, and hid themselves in the woods. It was sometime before they could be prevailed on to return, which they did at last, on the assurances of Pierre that his master would not hurt them. After admiring and wondering a good deal, one of the women, a daughter of Mitamina boo, ventured to come and smooth his whiskers, laughing at the same time, and crying out "Ouskinckissi Manichick," which Pierre translated "The Great Medicine." The name of this princess was Nikik, or the Little Otter, and her mother, now dead, was a Spanish woman of Santa Fe.

The great Tobacco bag took Hyacinth to his lodge and gave him a little short pipe to smoke. He was one of the gravest Indians in all the Rocky Mountains, but he could not help laughing to see the smoke coming out of his whiskers, like a little prairie just getting on fire. This band was at war with its neighbours, as is customary with this amiable, interesting race, and soon after set out on an expedition against a tribe, the chief of which had pronounced the Tobacco-bag to be an old woman.

Hyacinth was complimented with the privilege of going along with them, accompanied by Pierre, and the Little Otter begged him very tenderly to take care of his whiskers. In two days the Tobacco-bag came up with the enemy, who made a stout resistance, until our hero advanced, whereupon they all ran away as fast as their legs would carry them!

Hyacinth was considered the hero of the day, and his whiskers from that moment held in profound veneration, as the greatest medicine ever known in the Rocky Mountains. They had gained a victory over one of the most powerful nations in the world, commanded by Kallitate or the Lame Duck, a mighty warrior, who wore a necklace of scalps a yard long.

From this time the renowned Tobacco-bag meditated a plan for securing the great Medicine, by marrying his only daughter, the Little Otter, to our hero, and adopting him into the tribe. While he was wavering on this point, and summing up the *pros* and *cons*, the Little Otter, and indeed all the women of the tribe, did nothing but admire the great medicine. Pierre Fuzee, by putting odds and ends together, and recollecting the incidents of the bear, the Prairie-dog, the buffalo, &c. had made it out entirely to his satisfaction, that all the virtue of the great medicine his master carried about him was in his whiskers. This idea he communicated to the ladies, and great therefore was their desire to get possession of the least curl of this wonderful talisman.

They begged and entreated him, if it was only a single hair, but our hero was inexorable; he would rather have sacrificed his ears than his whiskers. Every night, while he was sleep, they came in and twitched his mustaches, till he had no peace of his life; and if he took one of the little papooses on his knee, it was sure to lay hold of them with all its might, being doubtless thereunto invited by the vehement desires of the mother. In this way Hyacinth lost some of his most precious curls, and became quite inconsolable when he contemplated his visage in a pocket-glass, which he had carefully preserved.

The Little Otter, who had become very fond of him, and could hardly bear to be out of his sight, one day looked over his shoulder, and saw the reflections of the whiskers in the glass; upon which she ran away to the rest of the women, and reported that there was another "Ouskinckissi Manichick" come among them. On explaining the affair, they determined to get possession of the second great medicine, and that night purloined his pocket-glass. But great was their astonishment and disappointment at finding no Ouskinckissi behind or within it. They were, however, consoled for their disappointment by each one seeing herself there, instead of the great medicine. For a long time they did nothing but take turns to admire themselves, and passed all their time looking in the glass, instead of cultivating corn, carrying wood, cooking dinner, and mending mocassons, as in duty bound.

The discovery of this wonderful little thing, that contained so many faces, added to the veneration of these simple people for our hero. the great Tobacco-bag hesitated no longer about giving him his daughter, and adopting him for his son and successor. But previous to this grand ceremony, it became necessary to consult the old women, who among the tribes of the Rocky Mountains dream all the dreams, and decide on all questions of public interest. They are the most wonderful old ladies in the world, for they will sit three whole days perfectly silent, before they deliver their opinions.

After due deliberation, the old ladies decided that, according to immemorial custom, ever since the great comet with a great beard came out of the earth, dragging their great ancestor, the great field-mouse, by his tail, no man could be adopted into the tribe without first having his beard pulled out by the roots, so that it should never grow again, to give offence to the great comet which was justly entitled to a monopoly of all the beards in the universe. These cunning old baggages thought that by this decision they would each have a chance of getting a few hairs of the great medicine, to wit, the whiskers of the renowned traveller, Hyacinth Primrose. The old men were also, no doubt, influenced by a secret wish of this kind, and the decision was unanimous against the whiskers.

It is impossible to describe the indignation of our hero, when he heard of this confiscation of the honours of his muzzle. He swore that he would see the Tobacco-bag, the Little Otter, and the great comet with a grey beard, and the great field-mouse hanging by his tail, at the d—l, before they should touch a hair of his beard. Nor was the horror of Pierre Fuzee a whit inferior to the rage of his master. He muttered an *olla podrida* of imprecations, half French, half Spanish, half English, and half Indian—for it took four halves to make up such a diabolical whole—that would have made the very beards of a forest of live oak stand on end, had they, peradventure, heard him. He held the whiskers of our hero to be the greatest medicine in the world, and like a faithful retainer, took no little share of their honours and dignity to himself. He did not fail to blacken his muzzle every morning with burnt wood; but the Indians easily distinguished between this paltry imitation and the original whiskers of his illustrious master.

The expostulations of Hyacinth and his faithful squire were vain. They might have swore till the Rocky Mountains echoed with their swearing—the old women were determined to get possession of a few hairs of the great medicine, but how to disforest the phiz of our hero was the question. Such was the awe of the possessor of the mighty whiskers that the stoutest warriors shrunk from committing the sacrilege of even touching them without his consent.—They sent the Little Otter, like another Delilah, to cheat our hero out of his beard and his supernatural powers; but that little traitoress did nothing but tickle her nose with his whiskers, and laugh like an innocent child to see how it made her sneeze. She then, after amusing herself sometime in this way till she was tired, told him what she came for: and instead of trying to induce him quietly to resign his honours, insinuated to him to run away with her to the white people, and make her his wife. Pierre Fuzee joined his entreaties, and our hero consented, if they could find an opportunity, for he swore they should have his life sooner than his whiskers.

The Little Otter was accordingly instructed to tell the old women that the great Ouskinckissi Minichick had promised to submit to the disfreshing, (that was the phrase of these simple people,) provided they would permit him to do it in his own way. In the first place they must pitch him a tent by itself, at some distance towards the sources of the river Platte, and leave him alone with his servant, Pierre Fuzee, with a supply of provisions for seven days; that they must neither come that way or look that way, if they wished to raise any pumpkins or kill any buffaloes all the rest of their lives. They might come on the eighth night, and by that time the Ouskinckissi Minichick's face would be as bare of whiskers as the great snowy summit of the mountain was of trees.

The old women unanimously assented to this arrangement; the lodge was erected, the provisions deposited, and the Ouskinckissi Manichick shut up with his faithful squire, Pierre Fuzee. That very night, as soon as it was dark, the Little Otter stole from her lair, and joined them. They lost not a moment, all things being previously prepared, in departing with all speed towards the sources of the Platte, which they reached on the second day; and proceeded along the banks of that stream were at length fortunate enough to meet the very party of traders which had accompained our hero as far as the Loup Fork.

In the meantime the seven days had expired, and every soul of the tribe was so completely absorbed in the subject of the great medicine, that nobody missed the Little Otter; or if they did, nobody thought of inquiring after her. At length the eighth day arrived, and it was midnight. The whole tribe, with the old women at their head, proceeded to the solitary lodge, and knocked at the door, with fear and trembling. No one answered. They knocked again and still no answer. At length the Tobacco-bag began to be somewhat impatient, and the old ladies mighty curious. After trying a third knock in vain, they proceeded, in fear and silence, to remove the simple fastenings. All within was dark as pitch, and silent as the grave. After some little hesitation, the Tobacco-bag, accompanied by the oldest of the old women, entered, and groping about came in contact with the skin of a buffalo's head, which had been left there in lieu of the valuable whiskers of our hero. "The great medicine!" exclaimed the great Tobacco-bag, in triumph; and "the great medicine!" shouted they all together.

Anxious to divide the treasure, and to thank the illustrious giver, they lighted a pine knot and proceeded to examine the prize. It was some time before they could distinguish the Buffalo's head from the muzzle of our hero, and had it not been for the horns, the thing would have been almost impossible. When, however, they at last discovered the cheat, and that both Hyacinth and his squire were *non est*, their rage and mortification were terrible. Instead of being silent three days, the old women talked three days without stopping, and all together; and the Tobacco-bag, with his warriors, on missing the Little Otter, which they did the next morning, concluded they had all three gone off together, determined on a vigorous pursuit.

The Indians of this part of the continent all ride on horses, the breed of which was originally derived from Mexico. They travel like the wind, and unfortunately the party which our hero had joined had but a few horses and those jaded by a long journey. While sitting at supper one evening around a fire, they were roused by a terrible yell. It was the party of the Tobacco-bag, and so much more numerous than that of the traders, that it was in vain to think of resistance in case of an attack. The Tobacco-bag, however, being still in awe of the whiskers, contented himself with demanding the three fugitives, relating, at the same time, the history of our hero and the great medicine. A thought struck the captain of the trading party, a shrewd old backwoodsman, who knew the Indian character perfectly. He entered forthwith into a negotiation with the Tobacco-bag, who agreed, after consulting with his warriors, that if the Ouskinckissi Minichick would comply with his agreement, and bestow upon them the great medicine, he might go where he pleased, and marry his daughter the Little Otter.

Sore was the *dilemma*, and terrible the conflict of doubts in the bosom of Hyacinth Primrose. To lose his whiskers which he had been cultivating with such parental care, whose young ideas he had taught to shoot—the delight of his soul and the ornament of his existence! It was too bad—it was impossible—better lose his life—better lose his wife—better be nothing than an unwhiskered man. But when he turned to the Little Otter, and saw her dear eyes swimming in tears, and thought what a kind friend and mistress she had been, what a pretty wife she would be, and what a figure he should cut in Paris with a princess for a bride, his stubborn resolve gave way, and with a mighty effort he consented to be shaved. The feat was performed by Pierre Fuzee, who managed to pocket some scores of the sacred hairs, un-

...by the Indians, and received the great medicine in triumph, dashed away over the vast plains towards their snow-clad mountains with a speed that outstripped the sight of the eye, and disappeared like shadows in the distant horizon. Upon the strength of possession of this great medicine, which was distributed among the tribe, they became extremely arrogant and presumptious—quarrelled with all their neighbours, and got many a sound drubbing. But they never lost their confidence in the great medicine, and the miraculous whiskers still continued to be cherished as the most valuable of all their possessions.

On arriving at St. Louis, our hero, like a man of honour, married the little Otter, and after some time spent in vainly attempting to recruit his whiskers, returned to Paris with Pierre Pazac, who, seeing so many muzzles *a-la-Mion* in that renowned city, lost all faith in the great medicine.

"By all the saints whose names I know or don't know," quoth Pierre, "I believe my master's whiskers are no better than a buffalo's."

The Little Otter was received at court with much distinction, having proved her descent from the great Tobacco bag, who was descended from the great Field mouse, which hung by the tail of the great comet with a great beard; and our hero had the satisfaction of astonishing the savans with some tough stories about the Rocky Mountains. He was never afterwards flouted for not knowing any thing about his own country.

But his whiskers? The great medicine! Alas! the primative energies of the soil had been exhausted in producing the first crop, and they never grew again!

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The ship Mary Howland, at New York, brings Liverpool advices to the 13th and London to the 14th July.

A very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered among some Polish officers and the numerous Russian pensioners in Warsaw, in time to prevent any ill effects.

The Archduke Constantine had lately died, and according to common belief, by his own hands.

The Belgium question appears to be finally settled, by vote in favour of Leopold.

The Ministers have announced their intention of going through with the English reform bill, previously to the discussion on the Irish and Scotch bills.

Mr. Stanley has withdrawn the clause in his Irish bill, for punishing with transportation any person found in the possession of unregistered arms.

It was rumoured that the 23d September was fixed for the coronation of their British Majesties.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Ministerial papers claim an immense majority for the Premier, which his opponents however, deny him to the extent claimed. In Paris the elections were a moiety Ministerial and a moiety otherwise. The following are the candidates elected in that metropolis. Those with M. affixed to their names are ministerial; those with P. belong to the patriotic party.

1 Arrond. M. Perier, M; 2 Ar. Lafitte, P; 3 Ar. Odier, M; 4 Ar. Gerard, M; 5 Ar. Salverte, P; 6 Ar. Delessert, M; 7 Ar. Delaborde, P; 8 Ar. Dupin, P; 9 Ar. Simonin, M; 10 Ar. Lobau, M; 11 Ar. Berthe, M; 12 Ar. Arago, P; 13 Ar. Renet, P; 14 Ar. Le Cassis, P.

In the 4th arrondizement Odillon Barrot was defeated but he has been elected in five other places. In the Departments the extreme *gauche* has lost some of its partizans.—Lafayette, Lamarque, O'Barrot, Dupont de Pure, Maugun, Lafitte, &c. are all returned, on the other hand, Dupounaine, Guizot, Royer, Collard and Sebastiani are elected.—M. De Rigny, the Minister of Marine, has been defeated. General Lafayette has been returned by an immense majority.

Among the new members, are General Bertrand and Las Casas.

The character of the new Chamber, is thus summed up in a paper we have before us, and it appears to us, as far as we are able to judge, to be probably correct. "The Minister has not a majority for the whole of his system, nor, the opposition a majority for the whole of its plan of government, but the Minister will have majority for measures which are national and comprehensive, wise and just, and will be in a minority on the subject of the Peerage, Civil List and Poland."

From the London Morning Chronicle of July 12.

The intelligence from Warsaw, brought yesterday from Hamburg is interesting—General Hurrig, General Satocki, Col. Stupecal, the Russian Chamberlain Fanshawe, M Lessell, and Madame Bazzanuon, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners, to make a diversion, and perhaps to deliver Warsaw into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of Gen. Janowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy. General Hurrig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendt, residing at Lemberg, in Gallicia, and one Iniz de Leo, formerly an officer in the Polish army was the agent between them.

Three millions of florins were discovered at the house of Lessell and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that at Ostrolenka the Russians were in possession of the whole of Skrynecki's plans. The plot if not detected, might have been productive of most disastrous results to the Poles. One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal, to destroy the bridge of Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there for the relief of the Capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Nieszawa, and enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

There is still uncertainty as to the operations of Gielgud and Chlapowski. If the Prussian accounts are to be believed, they were defeated.

The cholera has made its appearance in St. Petersburgh, though it is said hitherto to have assumed a mild form. The death of the Grand Duke Constantine has taken place at Wittepek. Rumour as usual in Russia, is busy in accounting for his death.

BELGIUM.

Prince Leopold is now King of the Belgians. After a day's discussion, a division took place when the members for the Prince were 126

Against him, 70

Majority, 56

A deputation composed of M. Lebeau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count F. de Mercronde, Barons Joseph D'Hougvorst and Woelmar and Mr. Hope, left Brussels on Sunday night, to wait on the new Sovereign of Belgium, KING LEOPOLD 1st.

The garrisons of Metz and Charleville are so numerous, that it would be difficult to find accommodations for the regiment of infantry and that of cavalry which were to arrive on the 24. It has been resolved to put those two regiments into cantonments within two or three leagues, and to place the cavalry at the Chateau de Villiere.

BAYONNE, 21 July.

Every thing tends to confirm the reports of war of a few days past. A telegraphic despatch has just arrived from Paris, ordering to ship for Dunkirk the oats lately brought hither.

VIENNA, June 29th.

The Austrian government is making a new levy of 80,000 men, which will make its effective force nearly 600,000 men. Those who know the Emperor's temperament, will not attribute this to personal ambition. At the Congress of Vienna he offered to restore Gallicia without indemnity, on condition that the other powers would consent to the entire independence of Poland.

NEWS FROM POLAND.

Extracts from the German papers.

WARSAW, June 28.

Our Governor has just issued a fresh proclamation to the Polish nation, with the view of convincing it of the necessity of participating in the levy just opened, and upon the result of which the destiny of Poland depends.

A report is in circulation that the Russians have quitted Plosk, and are retiring into Lithuania; the Poles have received orders to pursue them beyond the Bug.

Preus Staats Zeitung

The last accounts from Poland are dated, Warsaw, June 30, and are almost entirely confined to giving the details of an extensive and formidable conspiracy against the National Government, which has just been discovered, and involving several persons in the army and some of the principal branches of the administration. The object of this conspiracy appears to have been of an anti-revolutionary nature, and in favour of the enemy, who was to be assisted by paralyzing the strength of their antagonists, by causing division between the civil and military authorities, exciting jealousy among the chiefs of the army, and finally by raising a spirit of distrust amongst citizens, and especially those of the capital, prejudicial to the acts or intentions of the government.

In consequence of those circumstances, three different proclamations have been issued at the same time by the President of the government, by Prince Czartoryski, by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Municipal Council. They agree in attributing the conspiracy to the perfidy of the Russians, and to treason on the part of several general and inferior officers.

But although the entire of these proclamations were addressed to the people of Warsaw, public tranquility has been seriously interrupted in that quarter, and an extensive insurrection broke out there on the 29th ult. upon the arrest of some officers accused of treason, particularly General Hartig, accused of keeping up a correspondence with the Russian ex-Colonel Brendtel, treating with respect to the deliverance of and arming the 12,000 Russian prisoners in arching them to Warsaw, and hoisting the counter revolutionary flag in that capital.

The people themselves were for taking prompt vengeance against the traitor, and demanded to have him instantly hung in front of his house. All the efforts of the different authorities to quell this disturbance were some time ineffectual; and even the citizen guard was unable to bring the people back to order; and it was only upon the request of the venerable President of the Government and the formal assurance that justice should be done—that the people at last retired amidst cries of "The President for ever." *Ibid.*

The last Warsaw Gazette contains an official report of the 29th, stating the details of a sally made by the Polish garrison of Modlin, and executed with so much success that the enemy was obliged to take to flight, with a loss of 300 men.

We learn by the Gazette de Konigsburg, received from Memel, that Field Marshal Paskewitsch Erivanski has retarded by Tilsit to the Russian head-quarters in Poland.

The following article is copied from the Gazette de Posen, dated 24th June.—"We learn from private communication, that the town of Wroziawek and several villages have fallen a prey to the flames since the passing the Vistula by the Russians. The latter were in possession of the Vistula as far as Thorn, the head quarters of Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who was about marching to meet the Russians, were fixed at Sochaszew.

Field-Marshal Paskewitsch passed Wellmburg (Eastern Russia) on the 22d in order to join the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Michael at Chozolton.

The Berlin Staff Gazette of the 3d inst. announce that the cholera morbus has broken out at Kalish, in the Duchy of Posen.

FROM THE DUTCH HAMBURGH PAPERS.

BERLIN, July 3.—A letter from the Russian head-quarters, at Pultusk, dated 24th June, says: that though the late military events are not decisive, they are nevertheless, very favourable. The letter gives an account of the advantages gained by General Rudiger over Jankowski, which, though not a decisive victory, must check the plans of the enemy against Lublin. General Rudiger took 500 privates and 10 officers prisoners, including an Aid-de-Camp of Jankowski, and an Aid-de-Camp of Skrzynecki and the Quarter-master. Also a park of artillery, with ammunition and much baggage. Plosk had been occupied by a party sent to scour the country. No news had been received at the Russian head quarters respecting General Gielgud, but numerous troops were opposed to him.

The Warsaw Courier of the 30th June, gives a letter from General Thomas Lubienski, Chief of the Staff, dated, head-quarters, Warsaw, 29th June, in which he gives an account of the successful reconnoisance undertaken on the 26th by a detachment of the garrison of Medlin, which passed unobserved between the enemy's posts, crossed the Wkra at a ford, avoided by a circuituous route the town of Nasielsk, and surprised at day break a body of three hundred cavalry of the Ukraine regiment of Hulans and Cossacks.—The enemy fled, leaving some officers and about 500 privates dead on the field. One officer and 27 privates of the regiment of Hulans, and 10 Cossacks were taken prisoners with 20 horses. We had one man killed and three wounded.

The Warsaw Courier of the 30th, says: Siedlic and almost all Podlachia are freed from the enemy, and only a few Cossacks are here and there seen. General Kreutz has passed the Bug with the remainder of his corps. In Plosk the Russians have lately quite retired from the Vistula; our troops are already in Nasielsk. Field-Marshal Paskewitsch has probably arrived at Pultusk; one of our citizens says he has read a new proclamation of the Field-Marshal to the Poles. An official report was yesterday received from Lithuania. Wilna is besieged; Chlapowski has 6000 choice cavalry; Zaliouski is hastening towards the sea; the insurrection is spreading even in Little Russia, in the environs of Mohilew.

Berlin, July 4.

The Russian army is withdrawing from the Government of Plosk, probably to assemble nearer to Warsaw. The object of the movements sent to Thorn seems to have been only to escort the supplies, and especially the boats purchased in Prussia for the passage of the Vistula.

Berlin, July 5.

The Prussian State Gazette of this date containing a long article dated from the Russian head quarters, Pultusk, June 25, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of Generals Gielgud and Chlapowski in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and round Wilna, consisting of the division of Gen. Baron Von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guards under the command of General Baron Kuruta. The rebels being entirely foiled by the dreadful fire of the artillery in their attempt to carry the heights, were compelled to retreat, and were pursued by the Russian cavalry. General Kurutt, who had reserved part of the Imperial Guard to cover the heights, which are so important for the defence of Wilna, now ordered the cavalry of the Guard and the Lithuanian regiments to attack, which they did with such impetuosity that the enemy could not destroy the bridge over the Wilna. The enemy being driven across the river, and flying in consternation on the road to Kauen, General Kuruta ordered the light cavalry to pursue, which he was induced to do by the news that Count Tolstoi, Commander-in-Chief of the army of reserve, was at hand with two divisions. This junction completely secures Wilna, and will afford means of acting with energy against Gielgud's division. The Russians took 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

Konigsburg, June 30.

Accounts from Memel say that Gursden is again occupied by the insurgents.

Warsaw, June 28.

Our State Gazette contains the following official report of the General-in-Chief, dated head quarters at Warsaw, June 27.—

"I have the honour to inform the National Government that in planning the enterprize against the corps of Gen. Rudiger, I ordered General Chrzanowski, who was near Zamosc, to contribute to the success of his by advancing in the rear of Rudiger so far as the enemy's corps, lately arrived from the Bug, would allow. He executed the order in an admirable manner.

By a skilful manœuvre he deceived General Kaisaroff, who commanded the new corps advanced by a rapid march to Kranystan, and on the 23d, in the morning, took possession of Lublin, forcing the enemy to leave it, who, in their retreat sunk 40 ammunition wagons and a number of muskets in a pond; many other effects were likewise found there.

Meantime Rudiger returned over the Wieprz; his vanguard, consisting of six squadrons, approached the town, and was near being driven back. However, as the corps of Gen. Kaisaroff approached on the other side, and Gen. Chrzanowski was not strong enough to resist these two corps, he crossed to the left bank of the Vistula, over which Gen. Romarino has by great exertions caused a bridge to be laid. Gen. Chrzanowski had on his whole march some skirmishes with the enemy, in which he took 40 men, with their horses and arms, and killed 80, without losing a man himself."

The State Gazette adds, "After the departure of General Chrzanowski from Lublin, Rudiger returned to that city, and caused his victory on the Wieprz to be proclaimed with sound of trumpet, together with the capture of the rebel Mala, hereditary owner of Labartow; he added that he had besides taken 500 prisoners, which is not true. He then followed Gen. Chrzanowski, who however, had crossed the river at Colomb, and broke down the bridge behind him in sight of the Russians."

Count Gustive de Montebello, youngest son of the famous Marshal Lannes, arrived at Warsaw on the 26th, to devote his life and part of his fortune to our cause. He has paid 30,000 francs into the Treasury.

Letters from Przemysel, of 19th June, say that the insurrection in Podolia and Ukraine has again broke out.

London, July 9.

Our latest arrivals, we regret to say, confirm the tidings which had before reached us of dissensions in the camp, and in the councils of the Poles, calculated to do more injury to the cause of their liberty than the arms of Russia. One of the bitter fruits of disunion is already gathered. Skrzynecki felt it necessary, in order to cover Warsaw, and to hold in check Rudiger's division of Count Toll's army, to despatch Janowski, and Romano, and Torno, in different bodies, to support each other, and when united, to force Rudiger's position. Torno, with 5000 men, met the enemy according to his instructions, at three o'clock in the morning of the 19th, and in the confident hope of immediate succour, gave him battle.

The enemy was 10,000 strong, but the brave Poles kept them in sharp employment till nine in the morning, and still kept their positions. Torno at this hour received—not his expected reinforcements—but positive orders to retreat; the consequence was, Rudiger was enabled to collect his forces, and the Poles were compelled to retire on Warsaw. Janowski is to be tried by a court martial; and Gen. Bakowski, who also failed in supporting Torno, will be tried likewise.—The accounts from Poland generally are dispiriting.

Austria and Prussia, it is said, have exchanged treaties of agreement to march the contingent of either, on the complaint of the other, to the Rhine, to make an army there of 300,000 men.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

From Galignani's Messenger of Saturday.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following, dated St. Petersburgh, June 20th:—"The intelligence of the naval armaments in England have produced a powerful sensation here. It is true we are not accustomed to see that power influenced by philanthropic inspirations; but the close union between the English Cabinet and the Perier administration may probably induce it to follow the revolutionary torrent in France, and sympathise with the Polish insurgents. The Court of Petersburgh may look upon such a measure with indifference; for Russia, in case of a rupture with England, would have nothing more to fear than the blockade of her ports, while the interest of English commerce, and consequently the interior tranquillity of Great Britain, would be compromised in a very serious manner. Nevertheless, the Emperor feels himself under the necessity of discarding whatever might tend to augment the embarrassments of Europe and that might require great sacrifices on the part of Russia. He aims, therefore, to maintain his friendly relations with all the Powers, and to do, in the interests of the peace of Europe, all that is compatible with the dignity of his throne, and the honour and interests of the nation. If his paternal exhortations had been listened to in Poland, he would have given to the world a fresh proof of that noble disinterestedness which he displayed at Adrianople.—Even now an amicable arrangement would be possible; but foreign pretensions would not be calculated to hasten its conclusion. To prevent such a misunderstanding, the Russian Cabinet, it is said, has demanded explanations upon the armaments in England announced by all the Journals.

There died, very lately, at Valenciennes, in France, a beggar named Hollande, who was 84 years old; and altogether an extraordinary character. The unhappy man had the strange misfortune to be troubled with an appetite which was insatiable, and the craving of which abated nothing till the last moment of his life. His mode of begging charity from the public, consisted in opening his mouth as wide as possible, and crying out in a piteous tone, "I am dying of hunger!—oh, hunger!" He was a well known character. By a letter, published in 1821, it appears that this strange being devoured during the night of his wedding, the entire batch of bread which his wife had prepared for a week's supply. Several physicians of Valenciennes, intend being present at the *post mortem* examination of the body of Hollande, with a view of discovering the cause of his singular constitution.

SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

This animal seems to be peculiarly attached to Boothbay Harbour, and no wonder, for it is a very pleasant harbour, and one of the finest watering places on the coast of Maine. His snakeship paid another friendly visit here on Sunday before last, as we are informed by Capt. Walden of the United States Revenue Cutter Detector. The Cutter was at anchor in the harbour, and the officers and crew all had a fair view of the Leviathan of the deep as he boomed along in the neighbourhood of the light house. They judged him to be over a hundred feet in length. They sent a boat to reconnoitre, but his snakish majesty appeared to dislike their impertinence, and wheeled and marched off with as much dignity as a bashaw with three tails.

Portland Courier.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, September 1, 1831.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interest of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

We beg leave to recommend to your notice, JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq. of Upper Marlborough, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

JACKSON ELECTORAL CANDIDATES.

SENATE ELECTION

First Monday in September 1831.

Charles County.

William Queen. | John T. Stoddert.

Prince-George's County.

Thomas T. Somerville, | Richard Peach.

Montgomery County.

Dr. Washington Duvall, | John P. C. Peter.

Frederick County.

Wm. M. Beall, | Roderick Dorsey.

Washington County.

Robert Wason, | Wm. D. M'Gill.

Allegany County.

Wm. M'Mahon, | George M. Swann.

Baltimore County.

T. E. Stansbury, | J. T. H. Worthington.

Baltimore City.

Upton S. Heath.

Harford County.

Thomas Hope, | William H. Stump.

Cecil County.

John Evans, | John W. Thomas.

Kent County.

Joseph Redue, | John M. Comegys.

Queen-Anne's County.

Wm. Grayson, | George N. Newman.

Caroline County.

Shadrach Lyden, | Wm. Turner.

Talbot County.

Richard Spencer, | Samuel Stevens.

Dorchester County.

Thomas Brerewood, | Dr. T. H. Handy.

Somerset County.

James Polk, | Robert Stewart.

Worcester County.

E. K. Wilson, | Dr. Chessed Purnell.

From the New-York Commercial.

The Frigate Potomac sailed from N. York on Wednesday morning. The following is a correct list of her officers.

Commodore—John Downes, Commander.

Lieutenants—Irvine Shubrick, Stephen D. Wilson, R. R. Pinkham, Henry Hoff, Jonathan Ingersoll.

1st Master—Robt. S. Tatam; 2d do. John Barry.

Surgeon—Samuel Jackson; Purser—William A. Slocum; Chaplain—John W. Grier.

1st Lieut. Marines—Alvin Edson; 2d do. George H. Ferret.

Assistant Surgeons—Jonathan M. Foltz, Henry D. W. Pawling; Cost's. Secretary—N. K. G. Oliver.

Passed Midshipmen——Sylvanus Gold, Henry Tooley.

Midshipmen—M. G. L. Claiborne, Hen. C. Hart, Francis P. Hoban, James G. Stanley, John W. Taylor, George Sinclair, Eugene Boyle, James B. Lewis, William May, Allen M'Lane, James H. Popelston, William T. Cooke, Levi Lincoln, Jr. Charles Hunter, James L. Barker, George M. Totten.

Captain's Clerk—Erskine Stansbury; Boatswain——John M'Kellys; Gunner—John R. Covington.

Carpenter—William Sherfield; Sailmaker—Christian Nelson; Master's Mate—Charles De Selden.

The following officers are passengers in the Potomac, under orders to join the Dolphin:

Master—Benjamin T. Totten.

Assistant Surgeon—Cornelius Moore.

Midshipmen—Joseph C. Walsh, William P. Taylor, A. B. Davis, J. B. Meigs.

It was originally intended that the Potomac should go round Cape Horn, having first carried Mr. Van Buren to England. He changed his mind and preferred going out in a packet ship, from considerations distinct from the change of orders as to the Potomac's course; the President, after it was determined to send the frigate to Sumatra, having still advised and urged him to go out in her. She will touch at Rio, and thence proceed on her course. The outrage committed by the Malays will not go unpunished, and the American flag will not thereafter be unrecognised, or beheld with out respect, by these semi-savages. This we venture confidently to predict, from the well known energy, discretion and gallantry of the commander of the Potomac. The second mate of the Friendship goes out with him, and the plunderers and murderers will be brought to justice or a severe retribution will follow. The ultimate destination of the Potomac is for the Pacific.

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS.

In relation to the movements among the blacks in Virginia, we copy the following Paragraphs from the last southern papers.

From the Richmond Whig, August 25.

Various letters have been received here, from Petersburg, and other places nearer Southampton, detailing the rumours in circulation relative to the insurrection in that

It appears from the best information that a number of negroes, chiefly runaways, assembled on Sunday for the purpose of plunder; that they plundered several houses and committed some murders before their career could be checked—that having been joined by others, they proceeded to Jerusalem bridge in considerable force, where they were met by a few militia hastily assembled, who repulsed the blacks, and drove them back, killed their leader, and several others, and taking some prisoners. The blacks become dispirited after this affair, and various parties of them were attacked, and killed, taken or routed by the militia. Four militiamen in one instance, fell in with a party of twenty-odd negroes, whom they attacked, and killed and wounded some, and took others prisoners. And in all the affairs the whites have not lost a man.

There is, therefore, no cause for the slightest alarm. But it was necessary to send a sufficient force to the spot to scour the country, and secure all the misguided wretches who have taken part in this insurrection.—Such a force is now on the spot, and we shall soon hear of the apprehension of all the negroes concerned.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

THE INSURRECTION.

A great excitement has prevailed in this town for some days past, in consequence of the receipt of information on Monday night last, that an insurrection had broken out among the negroes in Southampton. The rumours have been so numerous and contradictory that we are unable to state to our readers, at present, the precise state of affairs in that county. It appears, however, that the disturbance commenced on Sunday night last in the neighbourhood of the Cross Keys, about ten miles from the Court-House, and has been almost entirely confined to that section of the county. The number of the insurgents has been variously estimated at from 150 to 400, acting in detached, parties.—From twenty-five to thirty families are said to have fallen victims to their ferocity. We are happy to say that the latest intelligence from the scene of disorder assures us that the further progress of these wretches has been arrested, that they are seeking shelter in the swamps, and that they are by this time surrounded by the militia and volunteers.—The letter which we give below written by a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman of this town, is the latest account received here, and relieves us from the necessity of detailing the various rumours in circulation.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that we are prepared to meet any emergency. The Governor and Council have taken prompt and efficient measures to put a speedy end to the disturbance. A finely equipped troop of horse from Richmond commanded by Captain Harrison, and a troop of horse from Prince George, left this place on Wednesday last for Southampton. We understand that a Company of artillery went down in the steamboat from Richmond on Tuesday; and that detachments of the militia of the surrounding counties have already taken up the line of march. We have not yet been able to send any assistance to our unfortunate neighbours, not having had arms more than sufficient to supply our own wants. The arms ordered by the Executive, did not arrive until Wednesday night; we are, therefore, now prepared to act when and where occasion may require. We trust, however, from the force already on the scene of action, that, by this time, tranquility has been restored.

BELFIELD, (Greensville Co.) Aug. 24, 1831.

"In the greatest haste I write you a few lines.—I can merely say that we are all in arms and in great excitement on account of the insurrection which broke out on Sunday night last;—between 80 and a hundred of the whites have already been butchered—their heads severed from their bodies. The intention of the negroes was to reach the Dismal Swamp. I think, however, that we have them so hemmed in as to render it impossible for them to do so. On Monday night I reached Belfield (head-quarters of the troops) and was given the command of a small body, and a piece artillery which I stationed so as to command the bridge. I was up the whole night visiting each of my sentinels every ten minutes. At Jerusalem the blacks made three desperate attempts to cross the bridge, but were repulsed with some loss. No whites have been lost in any of the skirmishes which have taken place.—Those fellows commenced by murdering a family, taking their arms and horses, and pushing on to the next house with all possible speed, where they massacred every white, even to the infant in the cradle. They continue in this manner until they are interrupted, when they disperse and skulk about the woods, until another favourable opportunity occurs of collecting together and repeating their horrible massacres. Between twenty-five and thirty families have already been destroyed. Three families were yesterday murdered, one consisting of ten persons. Something will be effected to-day, as very active officers and well armed men are at the heels of these villians. Yesterday a very spirited resistance was made by a party, sent out to reconnoitre and discover the position of these fellows, consisting of four against twenty blacks; the whites repulsed them, killed three or four, and took several prisoners. Many of the blacks are well mounted: their leader was shot in the attempt made to force the bridge at Jerusalem."

"We do not yet know their strength, but think they are now effectually hemmed in and must all perish within a few days. Dr. Scott left Belfield yesterday with a strong party of horse, and the determination of pursuing them until every man of them was taken or destroyed."

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

The Richmond Whig of Friday afternoon has the following additional information:

The artillery company returned this morning. They had landed at Smithfield, and were about to take up their line of march for Southampton, when they received an order from Gen. Eppes to return, as their services were unnecessary. The following is an extract from Gen. Eppes' despatch to Captain Richardson:

Southampton, Jerusalem, Aug. 24, 1831.

"I have to request you will direct the troops to return—perfectly satisfied that they cannot be wanting, as the party are dispersed, and from the best information no probability of their re-assembling—certainly not for some time."

"P. S.—The insurgents are nearly dispersed. Fifteen having been killed and 12 in jail."

It is now well ascertained that the band of negroes who committed the horrid murders in Southampton, were composed chiefly or entirely of runaways, who have long infested the swamps of that county. Their object was probably to raise an insurrection among the slaves. But they have completely failed.

The Richmond Dragoons arrived in Southampton on Wednesday night. They will probably get back this evening or to-morrow.

We have obtained from two sources the following list of the persons massacred by the blacks:—Mrs. Whitehead's family 7; Mrs. Waller's 14; Mr. Williams' 3; Mr. Barrows' 2; Mr. Vaughn's 5; Mr. Turner's 3; Mrs. Travis' 5; Mr. J. William's 5; Mr. Rèice's 4; Unknown 10.—Total 58.

A letter from Petersburg, written last night, gives the following information:

"I have just read a letter from —— to his father, dated yesterday [at Southampton.]—He states that he was among the first that went in pursuit of the negroes. They commenced near the N. Carolina line, directing their course towards Jerusalem, led on by a fellow called Capt. Nat. Turner (a black)—the banditti consisted of about 25 or 30, no others joined. He says he has counted 40 corpses—mostly women and children. Another letter says 70. They had secured several in jail. For many miles around their track, the country is deserted by the women and children, but armed troops are every mile in squads—it is not general and has subsided. When the first party came upon them, they (the party) had dismounted, else they would have taken them all."

OBITUARY.

(Communicated.)

DIED, in Baltimore, on Sunday last, 28th ultimo, of apoplexy, in the second year of his age, Mr. HENRY E. MAYER, a native of Germany, but for several years a resident of Anne-Arundel county. To deplore his comparatively early death, he has left a wife and five children, and many friends; though nature had been liberal to him, and his mind not a little cultivated by reading and reflection, yet Mr. Mayer preferred ease and retirement to any public honours, or the busy scenes of life. As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate, in his conduct towards his fellow-men he proved the correctness of the language of the poet—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

A WHIG OF SEVENTY SIX IS GONE.

DIED, in Hagers-Town on Thursday evening last, August 18th, in the 79th year of his age, BENJAMIN GALLOWAY Esq. a native of Anne-Arundel county Maryland, and for more than thirty five years a resident of Washington county. Mr. Galloway received an excellent Education in England, and was there during an interesting period of our political history, when the sun of the Revolution was dawning—and though Educated under a monarchy he was a Republican from his youth, and to his latest hour he remained true to the principles of Seventy-Six, a sterling Jeffersonian Republican. He was appointed soon after the adoption of the Constitution of Maryland, the first Attorney General of the State, and he accepted this office, "in the time which tried men's souls." We have known Mr. Galloway, personally for thirty years, and his firm and decisive conduct, and his unremitting exertions in the Republican cause in 1798, 1799 and 1800, when Republicans under the administration of President Adams, were almost universally *proscribed*, gave him a place in our regard which never has been changed. We served with him in the House of Delegates in 1802, and we never have seen a more attentive member than he was. He was independent in character, and will long be remembered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has left an amiable, kind and affectionate wife, with whom he lived for more than fifty years. But friends and relatives must part; death the fell destroyer spares neither youth nor age. "We all must die."

[Hager's-Town Mail.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hellen Theatre are requested to assemble at Williamson and Swann's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. They are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as very important business will be presented for their consideration.

RICHARD I. JONES, President of the Board of Trustees.

Sept. 1. R.

CITY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the City and Primary School Taxes, are now due. The Collector will call on those persons who have not paid their bills.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

Sept. 1.

IN CHANCERY,

20th August, 1831.

Michael Victor Leroy, David Hoffman, and Charles F. Mayer,

vs.

Anthony Taurin Chirac, Mathew Chaput, Anne Maria Chaput, Mathew Thevenon, Maria Thevenon, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, and Maria E. Deporte.

THE object of the Bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendants, to the complainants, Hoffman and Mayer, as Trustees of Michael Victor Leroy, of the piece or parcel of ground hereinafter mentioned, upon the uses and trusts expressed in the deed of trust from said Leroy to said Hoffman and Mayer.

The Bill states, That on the 4th of July in the year 1812, the complainant, Michael Victor Leroy, purchased, for the consideration of thirty thousand francs, which he duly paid, from Anthony Taurin Chirac, Mathew Chaput, otherwise called Chapus, otherwise called Chapus, and his wife Anne Maria Chaput, otherwise called Chapus, otherwise called Chapius, Mathew Thevenon, otherwise called Thevenot, and his wife Maria Thevenon, otherwise called Thevenot, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, and his wife Maria E. Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, among other interests, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of said vendors, to and in all that piece or parcel of ground, situate in the City of Baltimore, which is contained within the following description, that is to say—Beginning for the same at the North East corner or intersection of Sharp and Barre streets, and running thence North binding on Sharp street one hundred and sixty-six feet six inches; thence East, parallel with Conway street, one hundred and twenty six feet, thence South twenty-one degrees East, one hundred and seventy-five feet six inches to Barre street, and thence West binding on Barre street, to the place of beginning—which said piece or parcel of ground belonged to said vendors as heirs of and by right of inheritance from John Baptist Chirac, formerly of the City of Baltimore, deceased. That said vendors entered into a contract with complainant, Leroy, in the kingdom of France, where they then, and always have resided, whereby after acknowledging the payment, which complainants aver was made of the said sum of thirty thousand francs, they agreed to transfer in due form of law to complainant, Leroy, all their right, title, claim, interest and estate, to and in all the property of every kind in Maryland which could be claimed by them as heirs of said John Baptist Chirac, and authorised a certain John B. E. Allegre in their names to make the proper conveyance of said right, title, claim, interest and estate, to the said Leroy—said Allegre being then a resident of Baltimore.—That the Court of Chancery on the 6th of July, 1819, passed a decree directing that said Allegre, as attorney of said vendors, should convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground—That the said Allegre has departed this life, and that in July, in the year 1830, by deed dated in said month and year, and now of record among the land records of Baltimore county, said Leroy conveyed to complainants Hoffman and Mayer, in trust to sell, and on other trusts, a moiety or other property and interests, the said piece or parcel of ground—That said Leroy, under said contract of sale, in due time took possession of said piece or parcel of ground, and has ever since continued, for many years, in full possession and enjoyment by himself and by and with complainants, Hoffman and Mayer, as his Trustees aforesaid—That although the court of chancery passed its decree aforesaid, requiring said Allegre as attorney as aforesaid, to convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground—yet complainants are advised said decree having passed without the vendors aforesaid being parties defendants in said cause, the decree aforesaid, and the deed made in pursuance there of by said Allegre to said Leroy, and his heirs, may not avail formally to assure to said Leroy, and the other complainants, as his trustees, said piece or parcel of ground—That some of said vendors may have departed this life, but if such be the fact, complainants aver that they know not who are the heirs or devisees or legal representatives of the persons who may so have died, or of any such, nor do they know of any such death having taken place.—The bill also states, that the said Anthony Taurin Chirac, Mathew Chaput, Anne-Maria Chaput, Mathew Thevenon, Maria Thevenon, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, and Maria E. Deporte, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one newspaper before the 20th day of September next, give notice to the absent defendants above named, and all persons claiming under them, of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Aug. 25.

The Connersville (Indiana) Clarion of the 20th inst. says that Col. Bean, Gen. Carr, and Gen. M'Carty, all Jackson, are elected to Congress. The National Republicans have elected their governor, lieutenant governor, and a majority in both branches of the legislature.

From the Washington Globe of Friday.

Mr. Clay's party have been defeated in their attempt to re-elect Chilton, notwithstanding the division in the Jackson ranks in consequence of the collision between two candidates, and notwithstanding the deception practised by Chilton on some of his old friends whom he induced to believe that he was sincere and faithful in his former professed principles. We have a letter from Jacob Eliot, in which we place implicit confidence, that gives the poll between Hawes and Chilton, derived immediately from Litchfield, where the polls are compared by the sheriffs of the several counties.

Elizabethtown, (Ky.) Aug. 16, 1831.
2 o'clock, Morning.

Dear Sir,—A messenger has just arrived from Litchfield, with the news that HAWES is elected.

	Hawes.	*Chilton.*
Hardin,	921	929
Hart,	395	274
Grayson,	241	325
Edmonson,	68	30
Butler,	246	141
Muhlenburg,	283	336
Henderson,	348	348
Daviess,	569	279
Ohio,	374	806
Breckenridge,	315	539
Hancock,	198	48
Meade,	178	297
	3,861	3,852

This you may rely on, though our majority is but *nine votes*.

We were yesterday shown two counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, letter C. dated 9th October, 1826, signed H. H. Harwood, President, John Pinkney, Cashier, payable to J. C. Weems, or bearer. They are well calculated to deceive incautious persons.

[Balt. American.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday contains the following information relative to an apprehended rising of the blacks in North Carolina:—

Extract of a letter received by Friday evening's mail, dated

Halifax, (N. C. Aug. 25, 1831.

"I want you to send me per first Boat, 2 Kegs Gun-Powder.

"The Negroes here have risen against the white people, and the whole county is in an uproar. We have to keep guard night and day. We have had no battle yet, but it is expected every hour."

VIRGINIA.

The latest intelligence from the seat of insurrection in Virginia is furnished in the annexed accounts received by steamboat yesterday evening from our correspondents of the Norfolk Beacon:

Norfolk, August 23, 6, P. M.

A friend has permitted us to make the following extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the Richmond Cavalry, dated

Southampton, August 23—12 M.

"There appears to have been about 70 white persons murdered—I have just been conversing with one of the ringleaders, who has been shot and is mortally wounded, and will probably die to night. He says the Insurrection was urged and headed by a black preacher who is not yet taken—that they commenced with six only, under the impression that all would join if their masters were murdered, and thus they would get a large force, and sufficient ammunition &c. There appears to have been no concert with the blacks of any other part of the State. From what I have learned there have been about 40 blacks killed and taken prisoners, and about 30 probably remaining, which are dispersed in the swamps, who must in a day or two surrender themselves to the detachment who are in pursuit of them."

A friend who left Norfolk with the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, writes the editors of the Beacon from Southampton under date of the 27th August, and says:—

"We succeeded in taking 12 men and one woman prisoners, who it appeared had taken an active part in the massacre of the inhabitants of this county, together with the head of the celebrated Nelson, generally called by the blacks Gen. Nelson; and the pay master, Henry, whose head is expected momently. Hark, (the blacks' abbreviation for Hercules) and Gen. Moore, have also been shot and taken prisoners—in fact all the ringleaders, with the exception of the Prophet, have been taken or killed. Several of those who have been made prisoners have confessed partly to the murder. That part of the county which we have passed through is completely deserted.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Herald, dated

Wilton, (N. C.) Aug. 24.

"We are all in a state of confusion here. There has been an insurrection among the negroes in Southampton, Va. in the neighbourhood of the Cross Keys, about 30 miles from this place. From the best information we have had, three white men and four slaves of a gentleman near the Cross Keys, rose upon him about an hour before day on Monday morning and killed him and all his white family. They then proceeded to [illegible] This was [illegible] a scene [illegible] their arms, [illegible] and [illegible] butchered with an axe. [illegible] (a minister of the Gospel) with his wife and [illegible] from his body, and a young lady living [illegible] the place of her [illegible] Mr. Williams [illegible] diately returned to his own dwelling, where he was met by one of his own negro boys with the horrible tidings that his wife and children had been murdered by the slaves. After pressing all the slaves they fell in with under the penalty of death for refusal, they have accumulated from 100 to 200, and in their progress have murdered the families of Mr. Gen. Vaughan, Mr. Thomas Barrow, and many others whose names are not recollected.

"We heard last evening they were making for Col. Allen's Quarter, near Monroe, where it was thought they would get a large reinforcement. An express arrived here about half an hour since, stating that a party of Southampton militia had three skirmishes last night with a gang of 40 or 50 negroes, the latter retreating each time. Mr. Pope of the militia was killed; the negroes had 4 killed and one taken. All our militia are under arms. In Hertford county we have sent 100 mounted men from Murfreesborough, and here 50 or 60 well equipped men are marching out of town while I am writing, in aid of our sister state, leaving a company of 75 men in this place, and two to three hundred in Murfreesborough, with all our bridges and ferries guarded.

"We discover nothing like disaffection among our slaves here. The militia of Gates and Northampton counties are called out, and I am told a company from the former has been sent on."

We saw several children whose brains were knocked out, and have accounts of the murder of 68 men, women and children."

LATER.—Commodore Elliott, of the U. S. ship Natchez, who left his ship on the morning of Wednesday last with a detachment of seamen and marines, arrived here this afternoon in the southern stage, and informs us that he left Southampton at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time every thing was perfectly tranquil. He is of opinion that about seventy-five white persons have been murdered. Some others are missing.—Several of the leaders of the insurrectionary band were either killed or taken prisoners.—Nelson, (one of them) was killed; General Porter was taken and is in jail; the preacher and one who was designated the Prophet have been made prisoners. A man by the name of Tom, who was wounded and who expected to die immediately, made a full disclosure of their intention; he is, however, on the recovery. There did not appear to be any previous concert with other slaves. Very few who were engaged in the insurrection have escaped—one or two only are missing who it was expected would soon be fallen in with.

The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the extent of the late movement in Virginia says:

"We have intimated that this insurrection was not the result of concert to any extent, nor rested on any combination to give it the least chance of success. This is evident from the small number of adherents which the ringleaders, with all their threats and persuasions, were able to enlist in their cause. The slaves throughout the country are generally well affected, and even faithful to their employers. A pleasing instance of this is said to have occurred while the black demons of slaughter were executing their horrid work. Before they had received any considerable increase, and in the early stage of their butcheries, they approached the dwelling of Dr. Blount, with the fell purpose of murdering him and his family, when they were met by the Doctor's own servants, who resolutely opposed their entrance, declaring that they would lose every drop of blood in defence of their master and his family. The brigands still persisting, a battle ensued in which they were finally routed, leaving one of their party and two horses behind them.—We give the story as it was related to us; if true, great indeed will be the desert of these noble hearted Africans.

MARKET FARM FOR RENT.

THE Market Farm, called FAIRFIELD, on the Patapsco river, immediately opposite Fort M'Henry, containing five hundred and fifty acres, all inclosed under one fence. This Farm has a variety of fine Fruit Trees, and a Young Peach Orchard, now in bearing, of the very best selection, and has been in cultivation for the last seven years as a Market Farm, being one of the best situations near Baltimore. For Terms apply to

RICHARD CROMWELL,
Lower Patapsco Bridge.

Sept. 1. 3w*

BANKING HOUSE OF J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

No. 214, BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz:—

On Deposits, subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor, } 3 p. ct.
On Deposits subject to 30 days notice, 4 p. ct.
On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice, } 5 p. ct.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits.

Aug. 18, 4w.

NOTICE.

PERSONS addressing letters to the subscriber on business relating to his Office as Sheriff, are notified, that they will not be taken from the Post Office unless the Postage is Paid

B. W. HARRIOTT, Sheriff A. A. C.

Aug. 4.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Hanson Henderson, A. M. Principal, *and Professor of Moral Science.*

Edward Shriner, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

Thomas E. Sudler, A. M.
Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.

Rev. John Dreher, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

Charles T. Flusser,
Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Tefence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures,
- Horace' De Acte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent in drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply "In second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—its situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - -	$34 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - -	$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, -	$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, -	$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonals for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board.

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 2.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. *Persons* wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time. HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of *Spring and Summer Stuffs for*

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

April 28, 1831.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge,

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt.

March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 4.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, by petition in writing, of William W. Cross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 21, 1831 3m

Anne-Arundel County, set.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into Bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and has since appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28. 3m

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

August 11. 1s

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 12, 1831.

ON application by petition of Grafton B. Duvall Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A.

Aug. 6w

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of September, in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, for two Electors of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.

August 4. 1s

NOTICE.

AN Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 5th of September next, for an Elector of the Senate of the State of Maryland. Polls to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

August 4.

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapolis, will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d and 3d September ensuing, from 10 until 1 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing licences to Carriages, Carts and Drays, according to the by laws.

The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificate requiring the Clerk to issue the license.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

August 3w.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

BE it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Annapolis, in the City of Annapolis, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Public Wharf, commonly called the Market Wharf, at the corner near the Market House, be extended in a direct line towards deep water, to a point which the City Commissioner shall deem most advisable, to promote navigation on one hand and the expense of deepening the dock and filling in the wharf on the other, and from said point, in a direct line towards the wharf which runs nearly in a line with the kirb of the south side of Church Street, intersecting the same at a point of said wharf, sufficiently distant from the east end thereof, to leave a berth, for a vessel to lay thereat. And that the City Commissioner is here by directed, so to extend and construct said wharf.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the further sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this by-law.

DENNIS CLAUDE, Mayor.

August 25. 3w

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres the agent of the Society, at his house in Shaw's street near Welcome Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING, MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, } Executive Committee.

Baltimore, August 13th 1831.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of September next,

A House & Lot of Ground

on West Street continued, near the residence of Mr. Gilbert Murdoch in the City of Annapolis, and on the same side of the street.—Also a Lot of Ground No. 2, adjoining the residence of said Murdoch, which property was heretofore mortgaged by Samuel Mead to Solomon G. Albers.

Terms of Sale. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Aug 18.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of September next, on the premises. All the estate and interest of Daniel Smith, in and to a

Lot of Ground,

In the village, called Elkridge Landing, at the corner near the seventh mile stone, on the Washington road, together with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to convey the above property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

Aug. 25. 1s

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Courts.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

Aug. 1s 6w.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as a Teacher, by one who can give satisfactory references regarding character and qualifications, to act either as an English or Classical Instructor.

A line addressed to the P. M. West River will receive prompt attention.

July 28.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Aug. 10th, 1831.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained, from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.

Aug. 18. 6w

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1830. NO.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

We last month alluded to the story of "Eugene Aram" as one of the twelve things worth remembering from the Souvenier. We have been surprised, since, to find that it is very little known; and having by us a copy of the "Gem," the annual in which it first appeared) we cannot resist the temptation to quote it. It is really one of the most remarkable productions of modern poetry. There is a resemblance, perhaps, to Coleridge, in its general style, but it is by no means an imitation, and we scarcely feel that it is heresy to put it side by side with the Ancient Mariner. We hope it will be new to most of our readers, and those who have seen it we are sure will thank us for preserving it in our pages.

THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

'Twas in the prime of summer time,
An evening calm and cool,
And four-and-twenty happy boys
Came bounding out of school:
There were some that ran and some that leapt
Like troutlets in a pool.

Away they sped with gamesome minds,
And souls untouched by sin;
To a level mead they came, and there
They drave the wickets in:
Pleasantly shone the setting sun
Over the town of Lynn.

Like sportive deer they cours'd about,
And shouted as they ran,—
Turning to mirth all things of earth,
As only boyhood can;
But the Usher sat remote from all,
A melancholy man.

His hat was off, his vest apart,
To catch Heaven's blessed breeze,
For a burning thought was in his brow,
And his bosom ill at ease;
So he leant his head on his hands, and read
The book between his knees.

Leaf after leaf, he turn'd it o'er,
Nor ever glanc'd aside;
For the peace of his soul he read that book
In the golden eventide;
Much study had made him very lean,
And pale, and leaden-eyed.

At last he shut the ponderous tome,
With a fast and fervent grasp
He strain'd the dusky covers close,
And fix'd the brazen hasp:
'O God, could I so close my mind,
And clasp it with the clasp!

Then leaping on his feet upright,
Some moody turns he took,—
Now up the mead, then down the mead,
And past a shady nook,—
And lo! he saw a little boy
That pored upon a book.

"My gentle lad, what is't you read—
Romance or fairy fable?
Or is it some historic page,
Of Kings and crowns unstable?
The young boy gave an upward glance,—
"It is 'The Death of Abel.'"

The Usher took six hasty strides,
As smit with sudden pain,—
Six hasty strides beyond the place,
Then slowly back again;
And down he sat beside the lad,
And talked with him of Cain.

And long since then, of bloody men,
Whose deeds tradition saves,
Of lonely folk cut off unseen,
And hid in sudden graves:
Of horrid stabs, in groves forlorn,
And murders done in caves;

And how the spirits of injur'd men
Shriek upward from the sod,—
Ay, how the ghostly hand will point
To shew the burial clod;
And unknown facts of guilty acts
Are seen in dreams from God!

He told how murderers walk the earth
Beneath the curse of Cain,—
With crimson clouds before their eyes,
And flames about their brain:
For blood has left upon their souls
Its everlasting stain!

"And well," quoth he, "I know for truth,
Their pangs must be extreme,—
Woe, woe, unutterable woe—
Who spill life's sacred stream!
For why? Methought, last night, I wrought
A murder in a dream!

"One that had never done me wrong—
A feeble man, and old;
I led him to a lonely field,
The moon shone clear and cold:
Now here said I, this man shall die,
And I will have his gold!

"Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,
And one with a heavy stone,
One hurried gash with a hasty knife,—
And then the deed was done:
There was nothing lying at my foot,
But lifeless flesh and bone!

"Nothing but lifeless flesh and bone,
That could not do me ill;
And yet I fear'd him all the more,
For lying there so still,
There was a manhood in his look,
That murder could not kill!

"And lo! the universal air
Seem'd lit with ghastly flame,—
Ten thousand thousand dreadful eyes
Were looking down in blame:
I took the dead man by the hand,
And called upon his name!

"O God it made me quake to see
Such sense within the slain!
But when I touched the lifeless clay,
The blood gush'd out amain!
For every clot, a burning spot,
Was scorching in my brain!

"My head was like an ardent coal,
My heart as solid ice;
My wretched, wretched soul, I knew,
Was at the Devil's price:
A dozen times I groan'd: the dead
Had never groan'd but twice!

"And now, from forth the frowning sky,
From the heaven's topmost height,
I heard a voice—the awful voice
Of the Blood-Avenging Sprite—
"Thou guilty man! take up thy dead,
And hide it from my sight!"

"I took the dreary body up,
And cast it down a stream,—
A sluggish water, black as ink,
The depth was so extreme—
My gentle Boy, remember this
Is nothing but a dream!

"Down went the corse with a hollow plunge,
And vanished in the pool;
Anon I cleansed my bloody hands,
And washed my forehead cool,
And sat among the urchins young
That evening in the school!

"Oh heaven, to think of their white souls,
And mine so black and grim!
I could not share in childish prayer,
Nor join in Evening Hymn;
Like a Devil of the Pit, I seemed,
'Mid Holy Cherubim!

"And Peace went with them, one and all,
And each calm pillow spread;
But Guilt was my grim Chamberlain
That lighted me to bed,
And drew my midnight curtains round,
With fingers bloody red!

"All night I lay in agony,
In anguish dark and deep;
My fever'd eyes I dared not close,
But stared aghast at Sleep;
For Sin had render'd unto her
The Keys of Hell to keep!

"All night I lay in agony,
From weary chime to chime,
With one despairing horrid hint,
That rack'd me all the time,—
A mighty yearning, like the first
Fierce impulse unto crime!

"One stern tyrannic thought, that made
All other thoughts its slave;
Stronger and stronger every pulse;
Did that temptation crave,—
Still urging me to go and see
The Dead Man in his grave!

"Heavily I rose up, as upon
As night was in the sky,
And sought the black accursed pool,
With a wild misgiving eye;
And I saw the Dead in the river bed,
For the faithless stream was dry!

"Merrily rose the lark, and shook
The dewdrop from its wing;
But I never mark'd its morning flight,
I never heard it sing;
For I was stooping once again
Under the horrid thing.

"With breathless speed, like a soul in chase,
I took him up and ran,—
There was no time to dig a grave
Before the day began:
In a lonesome wood, with heaps of leaves
I hid the murder'd man!

"And all that day I read in school,
But my thought was other where;
As soon as the mid-day task was done,
In secret I was there,
And a mighty wind had swept the leaves,
And still the corpse was bare!

"Then down I cast me on my face,
And first began to weep,
For I knew my secret then was one
That earth refus'd to keep;
Or land, or sea, though he should be
Ten thousand fathoms deep!

"So wills the fierce Avenging Sprite,
Till blood for blood atones!
Ay, though he's buried in a cave,
And trodden down with stones,
And years have rotted off his flesh—
The world shall see his bones!

"Oh God, that horrid, horrid dream
Besets me now awake!
Again—again, with a dizzy brain,
The human life I take;
And my red right hand grows raging hot,
Like Cranmer's at the stake.

"And still no peace for the restless clay,
Will wave or mould allow;
The horrid thing pursues my soul,—
It stands before me now!"—
The fearful Boy look'd up and saw
Huge drops upon his brow!

That very night while gentle Sleep
The urchin eyelids kiss'd,
Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With gyves upon his wrist.

"The late Admiral Burney went to school at an establishment where the unhappy Eugene Aram was Usher, subsequent to his crime. The Admiral stated, that Aram was generally liked by the boys; and that he used to discourse to them about swimming, in somewhat of the spirit which is attributed to him in the Poem.

Extract of a letter from *Lytton Bulwer*, Esq. author of *Pelham*, to a literary gentleman in New-York.

"My Novel is getting on rapidly. The title is not yet decided; but the plot is from a very remarkable murder by a very remarkable man, half a century ago. In short from the story of *Eugene Arom*. Perhaps the title will be the above name."

On reading the above extract, it occurred to us that a brief sketch of the life of *Aram*, embracing an account of the *murder* from which Mr. Bulwer has drawn the plot of his forthcoming Novel, would be acceptable to some of our readers, we therefore prepared the following, which is compiled from an English work printed at the time *Aram* was *convicted* and executed.

EUGENE ARAM,

Was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the descendant of a respectable family. At an early age he was carried to Bondgate, near Ripton, where he was instructed in the first rudiments of English literature, and mathematics. After he was 16 years of age, Mr. Christopher Blacket, of London, received him into his counting-house, with the intention of making a clerk of him. While in this situation he became so enamoured of the belles lettres and polite literature, that he quitted his former course of study and commenced that of poetry, history and antiquity. After remaining a year or two in London he returned to his native place. His leaving London was occasioned, it is believed, by an attack of the small-pox, and not by any impropriety in his behaviour. After his recovery from the small-pox he was invited to Netherdale, where he engaged in a school, and married. His marriage was an unhappy one, and to that he ascribed all the troubles which visited him in after life. Perceiving his deficiency in the learned languages, he, about this time, applied himself to the study of both Greek and Latin, of which he speedily made himself complete master. Such was his thirst for knowledge, that after being instructed in the French language by the teacher of a school in which he was an usher, he applied himself, unassisted, to the study of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Celtic languages, in all of which he made himself a proficient. Having observed a striking affinity in the languages he had learned, he resolved to make a comparative Lexicon, and had written, for that purpose one thousand notes. To these acquirements he added a thorough knowledge of Botany and Heraldry.

In the year 1764, Aram removed to Knaresborough, the scene of his misfortune. It was here he became acquainted with one Daniel Clark, a shoemaker, and Richard Houseman, a flax-dresser. In 1744 or 45, *Daniel Clark* married. Under colour of having received a fortune with his wife, he entered into a confederacy with Aram and Houseman to defraud a number of his friends and acquaintances. This he effectually did, by borrowing jewelry, a quantity of valuable plate, and other goods, from them, under the pretence that he wished to make his first appearance in the marriage state respectable. The place selected for the distribution amongst the three confederates, of the effects thus obtained, was Aram's house. Clark was soon after missing, but his known intimacy with Aram and Houseman gave rise to a suspicion that they had been concerned in his frauds. Their houses, were therefore searched, and some of the property found in a building of Houseman's, and some found buried in Aram's garden. No plate, however, was recovered, and it was concluded that Clark had absconded with it. The business was now dropt till June 1758, between which time and that at which the frauds were committed, (1744 or 45,) Aram had separated from his wife, who had intimated her suspicion that Clark had been murdered by him and Houseman. The same intimation had been made by her to her husband and Houseman on the morning of the murder of Clark. On that morning she found her husband and Houseman in close conference, and on missing Clark, asked what they had done with him. She overheard their concern at her suspicion, and Aram said to Houseman, he would shoot her and put her out of the way. After they had left the house she went down stairs and found several pieces of linen and woollen which she suspected to have been a part of Clark's wearing apparel.

Thirteen years after the disappearance of Clark, these facts, so far as related by Aram's wife, were given in testimony taken by a jury of inquest held over a human skeleton, which was accidentally found in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough, and which, at the time it was found, was supposed to be the skeleton of Daniel Clark. Houseman was present at the inquest, and shewed all the marks of guilt, as trembling, paleness, stammering, &c. On the skeleton being shewn him, and his taking up one of the bones, he dropped this unguarded and remarkable expression—"This is no more *Dan Clark's* bone than it is mine;" which shewed that if he was so sure that the bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he must know something more, as indeed he did. These were not the bones of Clark, but were designed to bring the real body to light; which, Houseman, after some evasion in his first deposition, discovered to be in St. Robert's Cave, near Knaresborough, where it was found in the posture he described. He then was admitted King's evidence against Aram, and brought in one Terry as an accomplice in the murder. Houseman's deposition was as follows:—

"That Daniel Clark was murdered by Eugene Aram, late of Knaresborough, Schoolmaster, and as he believes, on Friday the 8th of February 1744—45; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together at Aram's house early that morning, and that he (Houseman,) left the house and went up the street a little before, and they called to him, desiring he would go a little way with them, and he accordingly went along with them to a place called St. Robert's Cave, near Grimbie bridge, where Aram and Clark stopped, and there he saw Aram strike him several times over the breast and head, and saw him fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them; but whether Aram used any weapon or not to kill Clark he could not tell; nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the cave; for that seeing Aram do this, lest he might share the same fate, he made the best of his way from him, and got to the bridge end; where, looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave side, (which is in a private road joining the river) and could discern a bundle in his hand but did not know what it was; upon this he hasted away to the town, without either joining Aram or seeing him again, till the next day, and from that day to this he never had any private discourse with him." Afterwards, however, Houseman said, what Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's cave, and that he was sure it was then there; but denied it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added farther, that Clark's head lay to the right, in the turn at the entrance of the cave."

After being thus accused by Houseman, it was ascertained that Aram was serving as usher of a school at Lynn, in Norfolk, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, which took place in June 1758. On his first examination he denied that he had ever been to Knaresborough, and would not admit that he ever knew such a man as Daniel Clark. He however finally signed the following statement: "That he was at his own house the 7th February 1744—5, at night, when Richard Houseman and Daniel Clark came to him with some plate, and both of them went for more several times, and came back with several pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours; that he could not but observe, that Houseman was all that night very diligent to assist him to the utmost of his power, and insisted, that this was Houseman's business that night, and not the signing any note or instrument as is pretended by Houseman. That Henry Terry, then of Knaresborough, ale-keeper, was as much concerned in abetting the said frauds, as either Houseman or Clark; but was not now at Aram's house, because as it was market day his absence from his guests might have occasioned some suspicion: that Terry, notwithstanding brought two silver tankards that night upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained; and that Clark, so far from having borrowed £20 of Houseman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than £9, which he had paid him again before that night. That Terry took the plate in a bag, as Clark and Houseman did the watches, rings, and several small things of value, and carried them into the flat, where they and he (Aram,) went together to St. Robert's Cave, and beat most of the plate flat. It was then thought too late in the morning, being about 4 o'clock on the 8th February 1744–5, for Clark to go off so as to get to any distance; it was therefore agreed that he should stay there till the night following, and Clark accordingly staid there all that day, as he believes, they having agreed to send his victuals, which were carried to him by Henry Terry, he being judged the most likely person to do it without suspicion, for as he was a shooter, he might go thither under the pretence of shooting: that the next night, in order to give Clark more time to get off, Henry Terry, Richard Houseman, and himself, went down to the Cave very early; but he (Aram,) did not go into the Cave, or see Clark at all; that Houseman and Terry only went into the Cave, he staying to watch at a little distance on the outside, lest any body should surprise them. That he believes they were beating some plate, for he heard them make a noise; they staid there about an hour, and then came out of the Cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Observing a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand and saw that it contained plate. On asking why Daniel did not take the plate along with him, Terry and Houseman replied, that they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for it, that being more convenient for him to go off with. After which they all went into Houseman's warehouse and concealed the watches with the small plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate: that afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How Hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and disposed of it; but as to Clark he could not tell whether he was murdered or not; he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off."

After signing this statement he was conducted to York Castle, where he and Houseman remained till the assizes. From the relation thus made by Aram, there appeared strong reasons for suspecting Terry of being an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted against him, and he was apprehended and likewise committed to the Castle. Bills of indictment were found against them; but it appearing to the court upon affidavit, that the prosecutor could not be fully provided with his witnesses at that time, the trial was postponed till Lammas assizes.

On the third of August 1759, Richard Houseman and Eugene Aram, were brought to the bar. Houseman was arraigned on his former indictment, acquitted and admitted evidence against Aram, who was thereupon arraigned. Houseman was then called upon, who deposed—"That in the night between the 7th and 8th of February 1744–5, about 11 o'clock, he went to Aram's house; that after two hours and upwards spent in passing to and fro between their several houses, to dispose of various goods, and to settle some notes concerning them, Aram proposed first to Clark, and then to Houseman, to take a walk out of town; that when they came to the field where St. Robert's Cave is, Aram and Clark went into it over the hedge, and when they came within six or eight yards of the Cave he saw them quarrelling; that he saw Aram strike Clark several times upon which Clark fell, and he never saw him rise again; that he saw no instrument that Aram had, and knew not that he had any; that upon this, without any interposition or alarm, he left them and returned home; that the next morning he went to Aram's house, and asked what business he had with Clark last night, and what he had done with him? Aram replied and threatened him, but threatened him if he spoke of his being in Clark's company that [illegible] revenge, either by himself or [illegible] if he mentioned [illegible]

The testimony of the other witnesses examined was of little importance. It went to shew that Clark had appointed Aram to meet him (Clark) having received his wife's fortune, and [illegible] having it at the time in his pocket; and further, that after the disappearance of Clark, and when Aram's house was searched, there was found a piece of camlet which was identified as the property of Clark.

Having heard the witnesses, the skull of Clark was produced in court, on the left side of which there was a fracture, that from the nature of it could not have been made but by the stroke of some blunt instrument; the piece was beaten inwards, and could not be replaced but from within. The surgeon who produced it gave it as his opinion that no such breach could proceed from natural decay; that it was not a recent fracture by the instrument with which it was dug up, but seemed to be of many years standing.

It should seem, (says the editor of the work from which the aforegoing is compiled,) that Houseman and Aram murdered Clark, for the sake of gain, and then jointly drag his body into the Cave, where it was found in the posture described by Houseman; and that they returned home with the clothes, which they burnt, according to the testimony of Aram's wife, who found the shreds, and overheard their conference. This opinion was confirmed by a partial confession made by Aram after his condemnation. Aram being asked what motive could induce him to commit the murder, answered, that he suspected Clark to have had a criminal correspondence with his wife.* It appeared further on the trial, that Aram possessed himself of Clark's fortune, which he got with his wife, about £160. Thus after fourteen years concealment, this notable discovery was made by two skeletons being found much at the same time.

Aram defended himself with great ability in a written address to the court and jury; but his powerful talent and profound learning could not save him; he was convicted of the crime, and condemned to die. After this, he confessed the justice of his sentence to two clergymen who had been licensed to attend him in prison. He had promised to make a confession on the day he was executed, but disappointed the expectation which he had excited by a horrid attempt upon his own life. When called from bed to have his irons taken off, he would not rise, alleging that he was very weak. On examination his arms appeared bloody; proper assistance being called, it was found that he had attempted to destroy himself by cutting his arms in two places with a razor. By proper applications he was brought to himself, and the week was conducted to Tyburn; where being asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, No. Immediately after he was executed, and his body conveyed to Knaresborough forest, and hung in chains pursuant to his sentence.

On his table in the cell, was found a paper, on which was written the following, which may be considered his reasons for having attempted to commit suicide:—

"What am I better than my fathers? To die is natural and necessary. Perfectly sensible of this, I fear no more to die than I did to be born. But the manner of it is something which should, in my opinion, be decent and manly. I think I have regarded both these points. Certainly nobody has a better right to dispose of a man's life than himself; and he, not others, should determine how. As for any indignities offered my body, or silly reflections on my faith and morals, they are (as they always were) things indifferent to me. I think, tho' contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offensive to that supreme Being that formed me and the world; and as by this I injure no man, no man can be reasonably offended. I solicitously recommend myself to the eternal and Almighty Being, the God of nature, if I have done amiss. But perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by malevolence, and suffer by prejudice, I hope to rise fair and unblemished. My life was not polluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox. I slept sound till three o'clock, awaked, and writ these lines:

Come, pleasing rest, eternal slumber fall,
Kind mine, that soon must seal me eyes of all;
Calm and composed my soul her journey take,
No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches;
Adieu! thou sun, all bright like her eyes;
Adieu! fair friends and all that's good and wise."

These lines, found with the aforegoing, were supposed to have been written by Aram just before he cut himself with the razor.

Notwithstanding he pleads a sovereign right over himself, in vindication of this last horrid crime, and appears at first view, actuated by honour and courage, yet a little reflection will convince any one his motive for the deed was nothing more than the fear of shame. His pride would not permit him to confess a crime he had once so solemnly denied, and guilty as he knew himself to have been, he stedfastly hoped to his last moments,

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* This excuse was considered as a false one, it being [illegible] the suspicion of his wife, whenever the circumstances of the murder [illegible] he had ever treated her as [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship George Canning, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 23d July inclusive. The annexed items are contained in the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser.

The Reform Bill was in debate in the House of Commons, and its provisions were disputed by the opposition with great pertinacity, but no anxiety was felt for its fate until it reached the House of Lords. The affairs of France, Poland, and the Continent generally, principally occupy public attention; and although we have nothing decisive as to the result of events on the Continent, yet the general aspect of affairs portends a war.

The new Legislative bodies in France were about to be convened; and much curiosity appeared to prevail with regard to the contents of the King's speech, particularly in relation to Poland. It would seem, by newspaper speculations in Paris, that some expectation was entertained that Great Britain and France would interfere in behalf of the Poles.

Little has been done in Poland, on either side, since the dates of our last accounts; but in general, the patriot cause appears to be gaining ground. The Poles are increasing their regular forces, not only in the vicinity of Warsaw, but in Lithuania, where the new levies are being organized with great spirit and alacrity. A few days more will most likely bring us some accounts of an important nature, for the Poles were on the eve of taking decisive measures. As a proof that the insurrection in Volhynia and Podolia prospers, two thousand well armed Podolian cavalry have arrived at Zamosc to assist the Poles."

Leopold has been received with enthusiasm in Belgium, and inaugurated KING amidst the rejoicings of the people. He has announced his intention not to draw his pension from England while King of the Belgians.

The cholera morbus is raging with undiminished fury, and great precautions are taken to prevent its entrance into France.

The Bishop of Derry, Dr. Knox, died early in July.

On the 14th July, the Anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, an attempt was made by a few individuals to create a disturbance; they appear, however, to have been few in number, and to have been easily put down. Some arrests were made, and among others, General Dubourg.

The French papers state that the report of war still continues in the Rhenish provinces, and the preparations making there seem to confirm it. Already the banks of the Rhine are crowded with Austrian troops. A train of 50 pieces of cannon has passed the Vosges to proceed to Sarrelouis. The 4th corps of the Prussians have passed the Rhine at Mayence; also 24 pieces of artillery.

The Berlin State Gazette mentions that the cholera morbus at Cracow, where it had been concealed when it first broke out, makes great havoc, especially among the Jews. Up to July, 7500 Jews, and 200 Christians have died of it.

(Private Correspondence.)

Paris, July 20.—There is no news stirring to-days but this is a state of things that will endure but for a day or two longer. The Polish army, divided into two corps, have marched from Warsaw; one upon Kuluzyne in the direction of Lithuania; the other towards Sierrock—that is, in fact, upon the head quarters of Paskewitsch. It is remarkable however, that although each of those corps is likely to be seriously engaged with the enemy, the Polish Commander-in-Chief is, according to private letters, still at Praga. Fortunately for Poland, Skrzynecki is more secret than heretofore, so much so as to baffle the calculation of the army and the public respecting his contemplated movements; but, notwithstanding all the confidence reposed in his ability by the nation, doubts are entertained of the propriety of his having allowed the Russians to recover from the shock they received by the death of Marshal Diebitsch, and until Paskewitsch should not only have arrived, but had ample time to make himself known to the army, became himself acquainted with the troops under his command, and to mature his plans of operations.

The report still continues that the speech of King Louis Phillippe, on Saturday next, will contain something gratifying on the affairs of Poland. If France interfere, or shall have threatened to interfere, singly for Poland, Heaven grant that it may produce a different effect from those of her interference and menaces in the case of Italy. On this subject, however, and indeed on the general position of France at this instant, the *Temps* of this day contains an article, from which I shall make some extracts before I proceed to my own view of her policy and her power.

"The Speech which the ministers are preparing for the opening of the Session being a sort of account of their Administration since the termination of the last Session; it might not be amiss to examine at present our internal and external situation.

"At its debut the Ministry resolved that the adoption of a decided system of moderation, both at home and abroad, towards which the preceding Cabinet had secretly inclined with daring to embrace it frankly, would be infallibly the means of disarming the resentments of foreign Powers, and of restoring the good intelligence that existed between them and France under the Restoration. The cabinets and the Foreign Cabinets equally reckoned on the benefits of peace and stability. The chief of the Ministry they said, was the guarantee, and they waited for events.

After some further introductory matters the article proceeds:

"We called for the occupation of Ancona, but no sooner was an end to the troubles of the Holy Alliance, that we refused Belgium, because our acceptation would be contrary to one of those treaties, and we took part against ourselves in the London conference. We have even done more than was required of us by the Holy Alliance; we have suffered the Prussians and the Austrians to prepare armaments on the Rhine and the Sarre; in fact we have more scrupulously obeyed the stipulations of 1814 and 1815 than the very powers who imposed them on us. In Rome, in Madrid, in Brussels in London, what did we ask for that could lead to the suspicion of our intention to invade or revolutionize other countries? Was that moderation, we ask, the conduct of a revolutionary Government.

"On the entrance of the Ministry into office the Austrians marched into Central Italy; they presented themselves in small numbers on the frontiers of the Italian Cantons of Switzerland, whilst the remainder was actively organized in the interior of the empire. At the present moment 50,000 Austrians occupy the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Pope's dominions; 120,000 Imperial soldiers are scattered in the towns and villages round Milan; an immense park of artillery is collected at Verona; large columns of Austrian troops are now advancing on Ancona and CivitaVecchia, which is our direct point of communication, with Rome; Bologna Rimonia, and Pesari, are garrisoned by Austrians; finally, a considerable corps of army and a numerous park of artillery, have been directed towards the Rhine, to reinforce the contingent of Mayence, and occupy all the strong places as far as Worms. Two Swiss Cantons are surrounded by the Austrians—viz., the Tesino and country of the Grisons, the occupation of which would complete the communication between their German and Italian possessions. Moreover a treaty between Austria and Piedmont, which would put the former in possession of one of our frontiers, is said to have been concluded on the 3d of June.

"At the period first alluded to Prussia was making no hostile demonstration. Twenty-eight Prussian regiments have lately been thrown into Sarrelburg, Metting, and along that whole line. Treves has received a garrison of 10,000, *even the fourth Prussian corps has crossed the Rhine at Mentz*, with an immense train of artillery. Fifty pieces of cannon have been sent to Sarrelouis a place built by Louis XIV, and fortified by Vauban, which is now in the hands of the Prussians. Sarrelouis is incumbered with old troops, which have replaced the new levies and the contingent of the Landwehr, who are ordered to fall back in the interior. Those armaments—this "agglomeration" of soldiers—now occupy the very ground on which we were fighting in 1791 and 1792, from Sarrepuck to Parmasens, and along the famous lines of Wissembourg, which are likewise covered with foreign troops. Behold Holland in arms—the army of Baden ready to throw their platoons across the Rhine, and even as far as the kingdom of Naples, which is now actively organising its artillerists for the protection of its coasts; there is not a spot to been seen that is not bristled with cannons and bayonets."

Thus far *Le Temps*. The natural inference is that a new war is inevitable on the continent. I am not of that opinion, and I speak advisedly. The assemblages and movements of Austrian and Russian armies to which it alludes are, *perhaps*, a little exaggerated, and they are sufficiently important, I admit, to require satisfactory explanations. These, I suppose, have been demanded by the French Government, and given; for the preparations of France are not on a scale by any means comparable with those of Prussia and Austria. Either Marshal Soult is in his dotage, and M. Casimir Perier, engrossed by the Parisian *emeutes*, or the French Government *en masse* is persuaded that the vast warlike preparations and movements of Russia and Prussia are mere demonstrations against the Cholera: for (and it will be consolatory to the friends of peace to know it.) France is not in a condition to take the field at this moment against Prussia and Austria, leaving Holland and Russia entirely out of the question. A defensive war she could successfully wage against the world; but her army is not complete, her treasury is exhausted, her revenue is falling off, her manufactories are comparatively idle, her commerce is unproductive, her internal trade at a stand; her population in misery, and it cannot be denied discontent more generally prevails throughout the nation than the discountenancing of riotous proceedings would indicate.

There is not a foreigner in France who laments more sincerely than I do that facts warrant this very gloomy statement, if that can be called gloomy which forces upon us a full and entire conviction that there will be no new continental war. France will not, because (there is no other phrase for it) she dares not provoke one at this moment. I rejoice in the effect, however sincerely I may deplore the causes that will have produced it, and the possible consequences to immortal Poland. The King's Speech may refer to steps taken by France to stop the carnage in Poland; but will it adduce a proof these steps have in the remotest degree led to the desired object? The contest in Poland will go on; and the remonstrances of France will be heard and attended to precisely as were her representations and declarations in the case of Italy; but she will not go to war, and Poland will become a huge cemetery, for without foreign aid or interference in her favour, it is impossible that she can continue an interminable series of even victorious conflicts.

In all I have said, you will observe that I have left out of view the reported concurrence of England with France in her attempts to bring about a dissolution of the contest in Poland, and the vast difference such a concurrence would make in the amount of influence upon the Cabinet of these northern potentates. I have not expressed my opinion of the diminution inevitably attendant upon the Cabinet of St. James, arising from the internal incapability of the British Government for war, in order to frustrate the hopes so naturally felt in England that Poland will be free. I have only sought to prove that if Russia (heaven grant she succeed in it) not have been through the aid of France. In asserting the inability of France to make her individual representation in favour of Poland, I desire to open the eyes of the people of England to the real state of the case. Without the interference of Great Britain Poland is lost. "England, and England only, can save Poland—will she? I, for one, believe it."

To return. You will have found, in the Messenger des Chambres of this date an article, in which that demi-official paper contends that the revolution in progress in Poland be viewed in a light similar to that of Belgium. This would look as if the reply of the Russian Cabinet to the demanded explanations of an article in the St. Petersburg Gazette (which you cannot have forgotten) were unsatisfactory. Le Temps, from which I have made the above extract, ostensibly displays hostility to Prussia and Austria, and would represent war as impending; whereas the fact is that its hostility is solely directed against the Minister (whether right or wrong I shall not say) and the war it sees so imminent is the campaign about to be opened in the Chambers. I am far from denying that the aspect of affairs is menacing, but I repeat notwithstanding the French Government is neither inattentive nor inactive where activity is necessary, I am notwithstanding the warlike tone of the journals, led to believe, from the comparative deficiency of means and of preparations in France for war, that the peace of Europe will not be further disturbed.

Paris, July 20.

"The struggle, so glorious, and so persevering, of the Poles against the forces of the Czar, and the implacable hatred which they have sworn against the Autocrat, leave little hopes of any other arrangement than that of a complete separation of the kingdom. Matters have gone so far on both sides that a Constitution would not suffice, and would not efface the sanguinary traces which the obstinacy of the Emperor has left upon the Polish soil.

"Poland has a right to the same privileges as Belgium. If, to prevent a general war, the great European Powers have thought necessary to separate two nations whose union was effected by force, every thing imposes upon them the same necessity with regard to Poland, in order to avert the storm which seems ready to burst upon the North-east of Europe. The incendiary spirit is already prevalent, and the flames are prepared by the general sympathy of every nation for the Polish cause. Every defeat suffered by Poland afflicts and disturbs the public mind; every advantage obtained by her, is received with joy and enthusiasm. Sympathy for the Poles is every where openly manifested. From this intellectual and moral participation with principles disapproved of by certain Cabinets, serious dangers may result to those Cabinets themselves, and it is against their interest to allow the Poles too long to excite the admiration of Europe.

"Poland will not yield, rather will the people bury themselves under the ruins. The ardour of the nation to reconquer liberty will increase in proportion to the sacrifices which it costs her. There is not a family in Poland which has not had to mourn the death of one of its members, and which does not thirst to revenge his death. All reconciliation is impossible.

"It is nothing but an excessive susceptibility which prevents the Emperor Nicholas from giving up this country. This susceptibility must be overcome; and to this end must all the efforts of the great European Powers be directed.

"The Autocrat of fifty millions of subjects can neither found his fortune nor his glory upon reigning over four millions of citizens who feel wretched under his dominations. However powerful a Monarch may be, whatever influence he may have over European policy, he always fulfils a great and honourable duty when he yields to the spirit of the age, and the voice of humanity. O. P. Q.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

On Saturday last we mentioned the arrival at this port of the schooner Antarctic, under the command of Capt. Morrell, after an absence of two years, and stated that while trading in the South Pacific, he had lost nineteen of his crew, in an encounter with the natives of a newly discovered island.

The circumstances attending the voyage of this vessel, are of too remarkable a character to be dismissed with a passing notice.

The Antarctic sailed from New York, in September, 1829 on a voyage to the South Seas, for the purpose of collecting a cargo of Seal Skins. In October following she touched at the Cape de Verd Islands, and obtained the salt necessary for the preservation of the skins expected to be taken; from thence she shaped her course to New Zealand, but being disappointed in procuring skins there, the Captain determined on altering his voyage and sail for Manilla. Whilst proceeding thither, he fell in on the 23d February, with a group of islands, six in number, which not being on the chart, he named *Westerfield's Group*. They are small, and a reef of rocks runs from one island to the other. On the day following, he discovered land again, and found it to consist of another group of Islands, extending about seventy-five miles north and south, these being neither mentioned on any chart, he called them *Bright Group*. Here he had some intercourse with the natives, but it was impossible for him to obtain any information as to the inducements to trade which their Islands afforded, and he therefore continued his course. On the 25th, he again saw land, a long low island, which appeared to be studded with cocoa nuts, without, however, the least trace of inhabitants; this island he named *Disappointment Island*. On the 9th of March he arrived at Manilla, and there made up his minds as to the vessel for a voyage to the Pelew Islands, in search of a cargo of Beach le Mar, Tortoise-shell, &c.

In the prosecution of this voyage he sailed from Manilla on the 18th April. Passing Luzon Island and Wallace's Island, he, on the 9th of May made six low Islands called Los Matieos, where the natives came off to trade with him, but finding they possessed nothing worthy of his notice, his stay with them was short. They indicated to him that further north he would find a large quantity of the article of which he was in search, Beach le Mar. In shaping his course in that direction, he passed a group of Islands called by the natives Tama Tam, another group denominated on the chart Young Williams' Group and the islands of Mondeverdesant.

Capt. Morrell appears to have had but little intercourse with the natives of these places, merely enough to obtain from their cocoa nuts, and bread fruit, and ascertain that they possess nothing more. He describes the men as being remarkable robust and tall, and sometimes by their conduct leading him to apprehend that they had hostile intentions; at others, perfectly peaceable, and having no war weapons about them.

On the 22d May an accident occurred to which we should have attached no importance, but which has been carefully noted down amongst the remarkable events of the voyage. "A little bird as black as ink" came on board the schooner, and could not be induced to leave her. Some of the men, with the credulity, common to seamen, thinking it a bird of ill omen, wanted to kill it, but the Captain pleased with its perfect tameness, determined on preserving its life. On the following day, the islands to which the name of *Massacre Islands* was afterwards given, were discovered, and the little bird immediately flew to the land. Numerous, no doubt, has since been the regrets on board, that the bird was allowed to escape, for, to it have many of their subsequent misfortunes been strangely enough attributed.

On the 23d May, then the schooner was in sight of six islands, all small, with a reef of rocks running from one to the other, through which there was here and there a small channel about 100 yards in width. The Islands appeared very fruitful and several large canoes were seen inside the reef, the boat was sent to the reef and plenty of Beach le Mar of excellent quality being found there, the Captain determined on endeavouring to procure a cargo of that commodity at this place. After anchoring and making other necessary preparations, part of the crew were sent on shore on the 26th, for the purpose of clearing away the trees and bushes, and building an house where the Beach le Mar when taken, might be cured and rendered fit for transportation.

It is perhaps necessary that we should state here, that Beach le Mar is a fish, of which the Chinese are particularly fond, and for which they pay a high price.

The natives had come off to the schooner in several large canoes bringing with them Cocoa nuts and shells. They were negroes of large stature and some them appeared to possess considerable acuteness. No white man had ever been seen by them before, they thought the crew of the Antarctic were painted white and endeavoured by rubbing, to bring their skins to the complexion of their own. Their ideas were all confined to the little group of islands on which they lived; they had, however, some imperfect notions of another group at some distance from them, and from these they presumed the schooner now came.

We abstain from noticing the surprise they exhibited on first seeing their visiters; the conduct of savages in similar circumstances is probably always nearly alike, and there are few of us who have not, at some time or other, dwelt with deep interest on the details of the first meetings between civilized and uncivilized.

The boats crew had gotten the forge ashore and set it up; the natives stole some of the armourer's tools, which induced the Captain to send another boat with a crew well armed; they compelled a restoration of the things stolen; but the natives now appeared hostile, they drew their bows, and stood ready to discharge their arrows. The crews then determined on seizing the person of the head chief, which they effected, and carried him on board, with many of the natives; he, in the evening, however, jumped overboard and swam ashore, and in the course of the night the others followed his example.

On the following morning the people went ashore to work, as usual. At 8 o'clock they returned to the schooner to breakfast, leaving three men on shore to watch their tools; thirty-three of the natives collected round these men, and were on the point of commencing an attack, which they only desisted from, on seeing that the boat had come back from the vessel and touched the shore. At midday a number of canoes put off from the other islands—the Captain being apprehensive of hostilities reinforced the hands on shore till they amounted in number to twenty-one. Beads were also sent by him to the officer commanding them; and he was particularly cautioned to be on his guard a caution, however, which he disregarded, for shortly after, the natives made a general and successful attack on them from the wood,—(two of the crew that were in the jolly boat, had just time to shove off. When out of reach of the arrows, they laid by and took on board three of the crew that had saved themselves in the water. The whale boat despatched by the Captain, with 10 armed men, on hearing the war whoop of the natives, saved two more of them, the remainder were all massacred, with the exception of one, whose fate we shall hereafter mention.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interest of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of B.

To the Voters of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

We beg leave to recommend to your notice, JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq. of Upper-Marlborough, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States.

Many Voters.

THE ELECTION.

By the Steam-Boat Maryland we learn that Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, have chosen Anti-Jackson Electors.

Prince-George's and Montgomery counties, have also elected Anti-Jackson Candidates.

ELECTION RETURNS.

City of Annapolis.

Dr. Dennis Claude, 122—no opposition.

BALTIMORE CITY.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
U. S. Heath,	4,434	H. Niles, 5,758

In Anne-Arundel county, *Hood & Stewart*, the Anti-Jackson candidates have been elected without opposition.

Hager's-Town Mail—Extra.

Hager's Town, Sept. 6, 1831.

Washington County—good old Washington has gone for JACKSON.

The Jackson Electoral Candidates are elected by a majority of more than THREE HUNDRED votes—well done good old Washington—worthy of the name.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Our accounts from this county are that the returns are all in except *Hoover's District*, which usually gives a Jackson majority of from 150 to 160—except this district the Clay ticket is about 120 ahead—the result will be a close one in this populous county—the probability is, that the Jackson ticket is elected.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Somerville,	Semmes.	Kent	Edelen.
U. Marlborough,	158	156	147	139
Nottingham,	123	110	168	166
Piscataway,	104	111	119	117
Bladensburg,	75	75	134	134
Spalding's,	66	68	97	93
Vansville,	99	99	114	106
Total,	605	609	735	745

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.		*Jackson.*	
	Harding.	Gilling.	Duvall.	Peter.
Rockville,	212	209	153	150
Henry,	203	199	209	205
Cracklin,	156	143	190	133
Clarksburg,	156	158	75	60
	727	709	590	539

Medley, to be heard from, will give about 20 or 30 Anti-Jackson majority.

HARFORD COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.		*Jackson.*	
	Montgomery.	M'Kinney	Hom	Hamp.
Belle Air,	306	309	209	197
Abingdon,	168	139	120	116
Dublin,	213	208	208	202
Marshall's,	160	159	294	242
Hall's ⋈ Roads,	293	295	136	107
Total,	1112	1071	979	917

CECIL COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Evans.	Thomas.	Howard.	Grubb.
Charlestown,	135	139	161	178
Elkton,	485	447	195	197
Rising Sun,	372	326	217	234
Cecilton,	106	107	137	136
Total,	1089	1019	710	705

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Grayson.	Newman.	Emory.	M'Kenzie.
Kent Island,	39	36	97	94
Centreville,	185	184	216	214
Church-Hill,	199	189	112	117
Dixon's,	186	183	188	188
Queen's-Town,	84	75	49	50
Total,	693	672	631	633

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Allegany,	0	0
Washington,	3	0
Frederick,	0	0
Montgomery,	0	3
Prince-George's,	0	3
Calvert,	0	0
Charles,	0	0
Saint-Mary's,	0	0
Anne-Arundel,	0	3
Annapolis,	0	1
Baltimore City,	0	0
Baltimore County,	3	0
Harford,	0	3
Cecil,	3	0
Queen-Anne's,	0	0
Kent,	1	1
Talbot,	0	3
Caroline,	0	3
Dorchester,	0	0
Worcester,	0	3
Somerset,	0	3
	10	30

...of £1,230,564 sterling, destroyed...

From the New York Evening Post.

...AT HURRICANE, BARBADOES IN...

...RUINS, IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

...We lay before our readers a letter from ... consulate of the United States of ... ique, just received by the collector of this ... accompanied by a Gazette extraordina... issued from the Barbadoes Mercury of... , bearing date Aug. 13 giving an account ... ravages of one the most terrible hurricanes ... which we remember to have heard. It ... ed over the ill fated island of Barbadoes ... the night of the 10th inst. and in a night ... rs, left it desolate, covered with ruins ... dead bodies. A letter to the American ... ul at Martinique, dated Aug. 15th. ... This island, I must fear is ruined, ... it will be impossible for us to recover.

Consulate of the U. States of America,
St. Pierre, Martinique, 18th Aug. 1831.

Sir—The British Government brig, the ... te of York, has this moment arrived ... Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelli... ce that that island had been almost entire... destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. ... tunately I have obtained a paper, which ... ow forward, It however, gives but a poor ... of the damages and losses sustained, as ... ears from the memorandum on the ... a gentleman of high respectability. ... e letters estimate the number of lives lost ... between FOUR and FIVE THOUSAND; ... great fears are entertained lest the effluv... from the bodies under the ruins (putrefac... having already commenced,) may add ... ease to famine and want. Many of the ... abitants who have never been accustomed ... the luxuries of life are now without cloth... or shelter. Reposing you to the newspa..., I have the honour to be, sir, in haste, ... obt ser't,

JOHN S. MEIRICKEN.

To the collector of any port in the U. States.

The following is a description of the hurri... and its devastations, which we copy ... the Gazette above mentioned.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 ... the wind blew very fresh at North, ... clouds began to collect thick in the N. E. ... ing away in scuds as fast as they collect... with a rapidity of motion almost incredi... They continued to do so until about 9 ... clock when the sky became bright, and al... st a perfect calm succeeded. At about ... f past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the ... nd again began to spring up, blowing pret... fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards ... d forwards from this point to N. W., and ... creasing in violence every instant, and con... ued till about five the following morning, ... which time the work of destruction had ... en completed) when it shifted again to S. E. ... d blew exceedingly strong till about half ... st eight when it somewhat abated in vio... ce and gradually died away, leaving the ... hole island one unvaried scene af desola... n and distress.

In Bringetown there is scarcely a house ... hich has escaped injury—hundreds have ... en razed to the ground, and many of their ... habitants buried under the ruins, others ... roofed and partly thrown down so as to be ... mpletely untenantable. Trees of immense ... ze and strength were either uplifted by the ... ots or bereft of their branches. All the ... ssels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from ... eir moorings and thrown on shore. At the ... st ports in Speights, the hole and Oistin's ... wns, every house has either been thrown ... own or rendered untenantable—their inhabi... ants sharing the fate of the numberless vic... ms who have been crushed to death. In ... e country, the whole face of nature is ... anged—on the plantations almost without ... single exception, the buildings, mills, and ... egro houses have been destroyed, and many ... f them have suffered materially in slaves ... nd cattle.

The provisions which had been housed as ... well as the standing corn and canes in the ... fields, have been so completely destroyed as ... scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add ... to the heart rending picture, at this moment, ... many of the estates are without a single arti... cle of food of any kind. No force of lan... guage can indeed convey an idea of the hor... ror and distress every where observeable ... throughout the island, and which ever way ... the eye is turned the bend grows dim and the ... heart becomes faint at the saddening and ... sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and ... respectable families, as well as those of the ... middling and poorer, by this melancholy ca... tastrophe, have been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who, the day be... fore, were surrounded by their families and ... comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

'Up to this moment the number of Killed ... has not been ascertained, nor all the un... fortunate creatures who have been inhumed ... in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath ... them. The interval of time between Thurs... day morning and the present, has been em... ployed by the living in burying the dead. The ... bodies which have been discovered have been ... borne through the streets to their silent and ... narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever ... else could be obtained for them. Amidst ... numberless other distressing cases of this kind, ... it is our painful duty to notice the melancho... ly fate of deputy-assistant-commisary-gene... ral Plasnet, who, with his wife, five child... ren, his neice and two servants were all bu... ried under the ruins of their dwelling on ... Wednesday night, from which they were not ... taken until the following morning—the unhap... py wife and two of the children alone have ... survived.

At St. Ann's many [illegible] ... several people [illegible] ... by the falling of ...

...several people [illegible] ... from the Island ... their way, and ... almost every soul on board of them drowned, ... among whom we regret to say, were our fel... low-labourers the joint proprietors of this pa... per—Mr. L. Wendling and his brother, Mr. ... Thomas Weeding, who perished with fifteen ... others belonging to the same boat, on the fa... tal night of Wednesday.

We cannot conclude this appalling account without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the readers an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood,—Hollow, subterraneous noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

'We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us. The following is a list of the vessels stranded in the bay. Barks, Ireland and Arethusia; brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziah, Alliance, Antuinette, Horatio Nelson, Elire: brigantines Samuel Hinds and Heroine; schrs. Ark and Perseverence, mail-boats for Barbadoes and Montague.'

Here ends the account in the Barbadoes paper, but the letter of the 15th says of one of the vessels above mentioned:—'The American brig Antoinette is on the beach, with 208 puncheons of meal, entirely lost.'

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in the County, on Tuesday morning, at an advanced age, Mr. ROBERT LUSBY. Mr. Lusby supported thro' [illegible] the character of an upright, honest, and industrious man.

POST SCRIPT

From the New York Commercial and Enquirer.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from Portsmouth on the 1st of August, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer, have received their files of London papers and Shipping Lists to the 31st of July, inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of the highest importance, as bringing information that Prussia has thrown off the hypocritical cloak which she has so long worn, and openly declared for Russia against the Poles. The neutrality of one of the great Allied Powers, being thus destroyed, what is there to prevent the immediate interference of England and France? This is the question that agitates London and Paris, and which we trust will be answered by these powers taking in concert the necessary steps to preserve Poland from the hungry vultures that again seek to annihilate her. The London Courier of the afternoon of the 27th, says—'We have this moment received from an official source the declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not bound to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for, allow Prussia to say to-day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.

In England, the Reform Bill progresses slowly in the House of Commons, and so certain is its fate in that House, that but little interest is felt in the question.

POLAND.

Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the filmsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement:—'The Prussian government at length unblushingly avows the foul partizanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of interventium, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper, the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, and all the necessaries of war. It concludes by stating if it does not at once proceed to adopt measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of 'inactivity' not neutrality.

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe, which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances actively on one side two paces towards Russia, why may not other powers, without any violation of the principle of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards supporting, and we fear expiring Poland! Is it that the approach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations never meet with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself, the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act [illegible]

[illegible] ... Paris papers of Monday. The Journal des Débats states that the Russian corps which had crossed the Vistula consist of only 20,000 men, with eighty-four pieces of artillery. It is commanded by count Pahlen.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves with provisions for six months.

The main body of the Polish army was at Siedlitz. The Generalissimo intended, it was supposed, to offer battle. The troops, it was said, were full of enthusiasm.

Courier, 27th.

From the Messenger des Chambres, dated Thursday.

A letter from Memel, dated July 15, says:—'As soon as the news was spread here that the Polish General Gielgud had entered the Prussian territory, the Comptier of the District, M. d'Anerswauld, went to Langallen, and requested the General to repass the frontiers. The General replied that he had been forced to seek a temporary asylum in Prussia. The authorities did not at first think of refusing him an asylum, but it was soon seen that other Polish and Lithuanian troops were approaching our frontiers; they were the comrades of Gielgud's corps. Animated discussions took place between the different chiefs of these troops, during which an officer blew out Gen Gielgud's brains. This murder excited the indignation of the Polish troops, and the most complete disorder reigned amongst them.'

Gen. Chlapowski has been received in quarantine at Langollen.

Paris, July 27.

The news from Poland is still too contradictory to day to enable a positive opinion to be formed upon the operations of the two armies.

A letter of the 15th states that the Russians did not pass the Vistula near Plock. Other letters of the 16th affirm on the contrary, that this passage was effected, and even mention several points of the left bank of it as being already occupied by the Russian troops.

The Polish army, concentrated at Modlin, appears as if it intended to confine itself to observation till the movements of the enemy should be sufficiently developed. In the mean time it has sent detachments upon Plock, and upon the Narew, to watch the marching and the countermarching of the Russians.

Warsaw, July 18

On the 14th General Chrzanski was attacked by Rudiger's corps on this side of Minsk, 5 miles from Warsaw. The Russians were obliged to retreat, followed up by the Poles; the loss to the Russians was in killed and wounded 3000 men; the Poles have taken 10 officers and 900 men prisoners, captured 1000 muskets, one cannon with the horses belonging to it, baggage, &c. The loss to the Poles in killed and wounded is trifling.

Our Correspondent, O. P. Q. states, that the speech of the King of France, as agreed to on Wednesday, was war like, that the nature of it was then communicated to M. Pozzo di Borgo, who had two audiences of the King, to entreat and protest against it, and the objectionable expressions were retained, on which he declared he should be unable to assist at the opening of the Chambers, but on Friday night and Saturday morning bad news arrived from Poland, and good news from Portugal; that the King saw an opportunity for gaining popularity by the events of the Tagus, and dexterously edging off on the question of Poland, and that the paragraphs as to Portugal, which was tame at the close of the speech, on Friday, was now made prominent and important intelligence, as nearly the front of that portion of the document which referred to foreign affairs; and that the Minister, imagining that the taking of Warsaw might soon close the Polish campaign resolves on leaving out all that was strong, and decided on the first framed speech as to the Poles. The speech, as corrected, was communicated to M. Pozzo di Borgo, but it was too late. *Morning Chronicle.*

M. Casimier Perier is determined that M. Lafitte shall not be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies and it is said has intimated his intention to resign if Lafitte succeeds.

Paris, July 27.

The Emperor don Pedro, who arrived to-day at Paris, dined with the King, and was present at a concert which took place in the Palais Royal.

The Emperor, who was to set out again to-morrow for Cherbourg, accepted with great satisfaction, the invitation given by the King, to accompany him to-morrow on horseback, to witness the solemnities which will take place at the Pantheon and the Bastile.

It is hoped that the Emperor will again be able to delay his departure, so as to be present at the review on the 29th, which, it is expected, will be the most splendid military spectacle which has ever taken place in the capital.

M Sylvain Van de Weyer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium to the Court of his Britanic Majesty set out this evening for London. He is the bearer of an autograph letter, in which Leopold I. notifies his accession to the throne to the King of Great Britain.

PORTUGAL.

It will be perceived by the following official documents that Don Miguel has been chastised for his infringement upon the rights of nations.

Paris, July 26.

The Moniteur contains the following report from Rear Admiral Baron Roussin to the Minister of Marine:—

On board the Suffre, off Lisbon, July 11.

"I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that, in obedience to the instructions you sent me, the squadron under my command has this day forced an entrance into the Tagus, and is now laying broadside to, under the quays of Lisbon, in front of the Palace. The action commenced at half past one, and in three hours and a half all the batteries was passed, our men shouting "Vive le Roi!" and we had compelled every Portuguese ship of war which formed a line across the river to strike her flag. They are in number eighty the Don Juan VI of 74 guns, 3 frigates of 48 guns each, 2 sloops and 2 brigs. On the summons I afterwards made, the Portuguese Government consented to give all the satisfaction France demanded. I enclose you the answer. I am about to ensure the full execution of this treaty, and shall have the honour of transmitting you a detailed account, as soon as the mission entrusted to me shall be accomplished. At present I shall confine myself to assuring you that every man has done his duty. According to your orders, and in consistency with the national character, I waited till we were fired upon. The forts of St. Julian and Bugio, which defend the mouth of the river, were enabled to play upon us for ten minutes before we could bring our guns to bear. I beg leave to add, that by most unexpected good fortune, the squadron, which, for three hours and a half remained at between 400 and 500 toises only from so many large batteries hitherto conceived to be impregnable, has experienced but a very slight loss. Accept, &c.

BELGIUM.

From the Moniteur Belge, July 20.

"Leopold I. King of the Belgians.

"We have appointed, and do appoint—

Sieur Felix Amand, de Menlinanes, Governor of Western Flanders, Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the direction of the Navy.

"Sieur Joseph Raiken, Attorney General of the superior Court of Justice of Liege, to be Minister of Justice, in the place of Sieur Barthelemy, whose resignation has been accepted.

"Sieur Jacques André Coghen, to be Minister of Finance."

[illegible] ... Minister of War, shall continue their functions as secretaries.

Our Minister of Foreign Affairs is entrusted with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the official bulletin.

Given at Brussels, July 26, 1831.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

TURKEY.

(From the Messager des Chambres of Tuesday 26th.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

The most sinister reports are circulated through the suburbs of Pera.—There exists a considerable degree of fermentation among the inhabitants of the Capital since they had been told that the Grand Seignior instead of returning them lead, in some measure, gone off secretly to Adrianople.—His projects of confiscating the property of the Ulemas, has transpired; the real Mussulmen reply in crowds to the Mosques, and exclaim against such an act of impiety. The partizans of the Janissaries join in these clamours; finally, it is feared that a catastrophe will shortly take place.

The Foreign Ambassadors residing in Pera, have sent off extraordinary couriers to their respective courts, to acquaint them with the new commotion by which the Ottoman Empire is threatened.

General Count Guilleminot is only awaiting for the arrival of his successor, to embark on board a frigate which is to convey him to Toulon. *Semaphore.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED VICTORY OF THE POLES —14,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS, WITH EIGHTY PIECES OF CANNON.—REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Sampson, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received London dates of the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The news is of the greatest importance, conveying, as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also, the particulars of another Revolution in Italy.

The first accounts of the glorious victory of the Poles, were communicated by the Government to the people of Paris on the 29th of July; but it was subsequently rumoured that the victory was nothing more than the defeat of Rudiger's corps. Passengers, however, afterwards arrived at Paris on the evening of the 30th who confirmed the news as first communicated. The account was first published in London on the morning of the first in the second edition of the Herald, but in consequence of the rumour alluded to, the evening papers of that day did not republish it. On the evening of the second, the confirmation by the passengers was received, and the evening papers of that day published the accounts as worthy of belief. The only paragraph calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of this news is one from the Quotidienne, of the 30th, speculating on the situation of the armies, but the fact that the London evening papers of the first and morning papers of the second refused to give the account, and that on the second the Courier did publish it on the authority of the latest arrival from Paris—authorises a belief that it is correct. What is more, the denial, and the only one, is in the Quotidienne of the 30th; whereas the last and no doubt true account, is contained in the Messenger des Chambers of the 1st of August—two days later!

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 10th instant, of sundry articles of Furniture, at the late residence of Gideon Pearce, Esq. in Church street, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Cash for all purchases under twenty dollars, before the delivery of the articles; and a credit of ninety days, on notes with good security, for all purchases above twenty dollars.

WILLIAM M'NEIR, Auctioneer.

Sep. 8. ts

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their reports of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next.

JOHN B. WELLS,
Sec'y. A. A. C. T. S.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Institution,

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Richmond to-morrow,

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$12,500	is	$12,500
1	5,000	is	5,000
1	1,086	is	1,086
10	1,000	is	10,000
10	400	is	4,000
10	200	is	2,000
51	100	is	5,100
51	40	is	2,040
51	30	is	1,530
102	20	is	2,040
102	12	is	1,224
1530	8	is	12,240
11475	4	is	45,900

12,293 Prizes, [illegible] $102,660.
47,707 Blks. $64,230 Tickets.

TICKETS $4—HALVES $2—QUARTERS $1.

Address, E. DUBOIS.

Washington City, D. C.

NEAR the Head of Severn River, [illegible] ... special credit [illegible] ... of Patuxent for [illegible] ... Oct. [illegible] ... on the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,
Apply to
CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.
Sep. 8. 6w

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL,

On Monday the 5th of September, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. [illegible] 3w.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vol. For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.

CLARK'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, September 3, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.

No. 4346? (odd No.) the capital prize of $10,000
*14335 do 2,000
17007 do 1,000
13226 do 500
*17363 do 400
*17677 do 300
9249 do 200
4136 16920 *17669 *14566 *5618 100
5469 *8575 *19600 *11970 *11126 *14477
*7657 8098 50
20 prizes of $20, 30 of $10, 260 of $3, and 10,000 of $1 50 each.

☞ No. 3467, an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to $1 50 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

† On hand at Clark's.
All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

CLARK'S NEXT SCHEME,

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 7, FOR 1831,

Will be drawn in *Baltimore*, on *Thursday, Sept. 29th.*

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1. Quarters 50cts—to be had of

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

☞ Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.

September 8.

DUBOIS'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday the 29th of September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $2 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

10,293 Prizes, $33,000
September 8, [illegible]

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Thomas Fenwick, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.

Rev. Eugene Bradley, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.

Thomas E. Ruxton, A. M. Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.

Rev. John Dickens, A. M. Professor of Grammar.

Charles T. Flussen, Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Leverett's Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Eutropius Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace. (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term
- Horace. (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora. (Xenophon's Memorabili. Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal. (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry. (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora. (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms, Plane and spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and Philosophy of the Mind

2d Term
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term
- Laws of Nations, Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Professors, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and the Seniors of each professional course, will be required to deliver a Philosophical Oration in the presence of the Faculty, and such of the Students as may choose to attend. These exercises will be conducted in the Chapel, which has been fitted up for the purpose, and which will afford room for the accommodation of a large audience.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which has been conferred by the Visitors and Governors of this College, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, with the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of *Spring and Summer Stuffs for*

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

April 28 1831.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS,
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fuola Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Capsable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHELTNER, at Capsable.

May 5.

Anne-Arundel County, act.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding hisapplication, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28 3m

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1830. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

August 11 18

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 2, 83.

ON application by petition of Grafton B. Duvall Adm'r. W. A. of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A.

Aug 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 2, 83.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of Aug. at 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.

Aug. 18 6w

WANTED,

A SITUATION as a Teacher, by one who can give satisfactory references, regarding character and qualifications, to act either as an English or Classical Instructor.

A line addressed to the P. M. West River will receive prompt attention.

July 28.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will expose at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next,

A House & Lot of Ground

on West Street contiguous, near the residence of Mr. Gilbert Murdoch in the City of Annapolis, and on the same side of the street. Also a Lot of Ground No. 2, adjoining the residence of said Murdoch, which property was heretofore mortgaged by Samuel Mead to Solomon G. Albers.

Terms of Sale. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court, to commence at 3 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Aug

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of September next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the estate and interest of Daniel Smith, in and to a

Lot of Ground,

In the village, called Elkridge Landing, at the corner near the seventh mile stone, on the Washington road, together with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash to be paid on the day of sale or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to convey the above property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

Aug 5.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

18. tm.

☞ NOTICE.

PERSONS addressing letters to the subscriber on business relating to his Office as Sheriff, are notified, that they will not be taken from the Post Office unless the Postage is Paid.

B. W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff A. A. C.

Aug 4.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

No. 116, Baltimore Street.

DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits, subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor,	3 p ct.
On Deposits subject to 30 days notice,	4 p ct.
On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice,	5 p ct.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits.

Aug 18. 4w.

☞ CITY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the City and Primary School Taxes are now due. The Collector will call on those persons who have not paid their bills.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

Sept. 1.

MARKET FARM FOR RENT.

THE Market Farm, called FAIRFIELD, on the Patapsco river, immediately opposite Fort M'Henry, containing five hundred and fifty acres, all inclosed under one fence. This Farm has a variety of fine Fruit Trees, and a Young Peach Orchard, now in bearing, of the very best selection, and has been in cultivation for the last seven years as a Market Farm, being one of the best situations near Baltimore. For Terms apply to

RICHARD CROMWELL.

Lower Patapsco Bridge.

Sept. 1. 3w

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols.	$3
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols.	4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber,	1
Watson's Theological Institutes	2 25
Family Visiter	1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary	3
Dr. Chalmers' Works,	3
Memorial of Bishop Heber,	1 25

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Shrander, and 2 Sermons preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Budd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts to $3 50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1831. NO. 37

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH,
Is published in Baltimore (Md.) by I. IRVING HITCHCOCK & Co.
(Successors of J. S. SKINNER.)
In weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,—at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

The purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical Cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to the public, and receive similar benefits from the best theoretical and practical writers of foreign countries, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the term.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes; readings adapted to the stations of mothers and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current, at the time of publication; but no thing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns.

The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of American Agriculture, and it is by common consent acknowledged to have been hitherto its most able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is hazarding little to aver that this work contains a more valuable body of practical information on this subject than any other extant.

The current volume or year is the thirteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. It is taken and written for by men of talents and practical experience in the several departments of which it treats, in every part of the United States; and it has been subscribed for, and is regularly sent to many eminent individuals and learned societies in the different countries of Europe and America, whose unanimous testimony to the excellence of the work might be adduced, if its character was not, in the opinion of the publishers, too well established to require recommendations.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on very fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive wood engravings. The numbers for a year make a volume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page, and minute index, completing the volume for binding.

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is, when not over 100 miles, or when within the state, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes that only a very small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is, six dollars per volume half bound and lettered. Some of the volumes may be had single, at five dollars each.

Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

1. Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.
2. Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.
3. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.
4. The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publishers.
5. Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS:

☞ All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the three first items. They are authorised to retain $1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections.

The list of special Agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

August 11.

IN CHANCERY,

20th August, 1831.

Michael Victor Leroy, David Hoffman, and Charles F. Mayer,

vs.

Anthony Tanrin Chirac, Mathew Chapus, Anne Maria Chapot, Mathew Thevenon, Maria Thevenon, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, and Maria E. Deporte.

THE object of the Bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendants, to the complainants, Hoffman and Mayer, as Trustees of Michael Victor Leroy, of the piece or parcel of ground hereinafter mentioned, upon the uses and trusts expressed in the deed of trust from said Leroy to said Hoffman and Mayer.

The Bill states, That on the 4th of July in the year 1812, the complainant, Michael Victor Leroy, purchased, for the consideration of thirty thousand francs, which he duly paid, from Anthony Tanrin Chirac, Mathew Chapus, otherwise called Chapus, otherwise called Chapius, and his wife Anne Maria Chapot, otherwise called Chapo, otherwise called Chapios, Mathew Thevenon, otherwise called Thevenot, and his wife Maria Thevenon, otherwise called Thevenot, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, and his wife Maria E. Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, among other interests, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of said vendors, to and in all that piece or parcel of ground, situate in the City of Baltimore, which is contained within the following description, that is to say—Beginning for the same at the North East corner or intersection of Sharp and Barre streets, and running thence North binding on Sharp street one hundred and sixty-six feet six inches, thence East, parallel with Conway street, one hundred and twenty six feet, thence South twenty one degrees East, one hundred and seventy-five feet six inches to Barre street, and thence West binding on Barre street, to the place of beginning—which said piece or parcel of ground belonged to said vendors as heirs of and by right of inheritance from John Baptist Chirac, formerly of the City of Baltimore, deceased. That said vendors entered into a contract with complainant, Leroy, in the kingdom of France, where they then, and always have resided, whereby after acknowledging the payment, which complainants aver was made of the said sum of thirty thousand francs, they agreed to transfer in due form of law to complainant, Leroy, all their right, title, claim, interest and estate, to and in all the property of every kind in Maryland which could be claimed by them as heirs of said John Baptist Chirac, and authorised a certain John B. E. Allegre in their names to make the proper conveyance of said right, title, claim, interest and estate, to the said Leroy—said Allegre being then a resident of Baltimore.—That the Court of Chancery on the 22d of July, 1819, passed a decree directing that said Allegre, as attorney of said vendors, should convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground—That the said Allegre has departed this life, and that in July, in the year 1830, by deed dated in said month and year, and now of record among the land records of Baltimore county, said Leroy conveyed to complainants Hoffman and Mayer, in trust to sell, and on other trusts, among other property and interests, the said piece or parcel of ground—That said Leroy, under said contract of sale, in due time took possession of said piece or parcel of ground, and has ever since continued, for many years, in full possession and enjoyment by himself and by and with complainants, Hoffman and Mayer, as his Trustees aforesaid—That although the court of chancery passed its decree aforesaid, requiring said Allegre as attorney as aforesaid, to convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground—yet complainants are advised said decree having passed without the vendors aforesaid being parties defendants in said cause, the decree aforesaid, and the deed made in pursuance thereof by said Allegre to said Leroy, and his heirs, may not avail formally to assure to said Leroy, and the other complainants, as his trustees, said piece or parcel of ground—That some of said vendors may have departed this life, but if such be the fact, complainants aver that they know not who are the heirs or devisees or legal representatives of the persons who may so have died, or of any such, nor do they know of any such death having taken place.—The bill also states, that the said Anthony Tanrin Chirac, Mathew Chapus, Anne Maria Chapus, Mathew Thevenon, Maria Thevenon, John B. E. Bitard Deporte, and Maria E. Deporte, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one newspaper before the 20th day of September next, give notice to the absent defendants above named, and all persons claiming under them, of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Aug. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

Sept. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following lines, full of deep and delicate feeling, are from the pen of the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

A CARELESS WORD.

A word is ringing on my brain,
It was not meant to give me pain;
It had no time to bid it stay,
When other things had passed away;
It had no meaning more than all
Which in an idle hour fall;
It was, when first the sound I heard,
A lightly uttered careless word.

That word—oh! it doth haunt me now,
In scenes of joy—in scenes of woe;
By night, by day, in sun or shade,
With the half smile that gently played
Reproachfully, and gave the sound
Eternal power through life to wound;
There is no voice I ever heard,
So deeply fixed as that one word.

It was the first, the only one
Of those, which lips forever gone,
Breathed in their love—which had for me
Rebuke of harshness at my glee,
And if those lips were here to say,
"Beloved, let it pass away,"
Ah! then perchance—but I have heard
That last dear tone—the careless word!

Oh! ye who meeting, sigh to part,
Whose words are treasures to some heart,
Deal gently, ere the dark day come,
When earth is but for one a home
Lost musing o'er the past, like me,
They feel their hearts wrung bitterly;
And heeding not what else they heard,
Dwell weeping on a careless word.

From the Boston Literary Gazette.

THE SMUGGLER.

Among the mountains on the frontiers of *****, in Germany, is situated a lonely village, once inhabited by poor but industrious peoples now, since it has been thrown into the corner of a kingdom, a nest of smugglers and thieves where all the vices have taken up their abode, and where they are fostered by the lucrative though dangerous profession that is there pursued. Here, with all the pride of banditti boasting of their achievements, they related to me a circumstance, the thought of which makes me shudder.

"Come along," said a father one evening to his daughter, a girl of thirteen, who had just returned from the pastor of the village, who was given her instructions preparatory to confirmation, "put on our thick coats; we have something to get to night.—Bid your mother good bye, and beg her lay her hand upon your head; for we cannot tell whether the Almighty will bring us safe through the business or not." They set out. The wind blew intensely cold over the hills, and howled among the trees; while low clouds, heavily laden with snow, sailed slowly over the grey heads of the naked rocks. They proceeded in silence along an unfrequented mountain-path, clambered like chamois along a yawning abyss, where a foaming torrent was struggling against the overpowering force of winter. "Lay hold of my belt," whispered the father, as though apprehensive lest the very air should overhear him, "and hold fast—'tis not the most pleasant walking here." The girl trembled with cold and fear, and silently followed her rough conductor. "Stop!" he cried all at once, "do you hear nothing? Were not those men's voices?

"No, father, it is the wind howling through the pines."

"Stand still, then, and listen—that must be footsteps. I hear them quite plain."

"No, father, it is the ice that is bursting in the abyss, and the water dashing against the rocks."

The old man, wrapped in a gray surtout placed his ear to the side of the rock to listen, and presently cried, "Come on!" The path become more difficult and the rocks more abrupt.

"Should any misfortune befal me to-night my dear girl," said he, "tell your mother she must not give up the business; I have made a profitable concern of it, and I should not die content if I believe it would drop with my life. You are now old enough to lend a hand! and when you have once taken the sacrament, you will be able, I should think, to carry on the thing well enough."

He then directed her to conceal herself in a small cavern in the rock. "You may eat your supper there," he observed, we are now upon the frontiers; and up yonder you would only be in my way. I will whistle, when I come back. When you hear that sign, look about you and bestir yourself."

With these words, he continued his ascent, and the half-frozen girl crept sobbing into the snowy retreat, to say a paternoster. At a dizzy depth below her, the torrent roared monotonously—and before her the wind whirled the snow in furious eddies from the rocks. She was alone in this dreary spot.

After a while the appointed signal was given, and she heard footsteps. Her father came with a pack, which he dragged after him.

"Here," said he, "pull in! it is but light; you will have no difficulty. 'Tis worth a good round sum though."

The pack was deposited in the cavern, and the smuggler went back again. The girl, meanwhile, crouched behind the pack, and rubbed her frozen limbs to warm and keep herself awake. Some time again a whistle was given as before, and the father returned with another load. He bade her take up the first, and made her go on before him.

"Father, I hear dogs barking!—don't you?"

"No, no, child, it is only the wheezing of my old lungs."

"There, again! I fancy I hear something behind us."

"Go along, girl; and hold your tongue."

"There is something moving behind us, father, down, yonder, don't you see?"

"Good God! the Sharpshooters! We are lost if we cannot reach the ravine!"

A dog came up and threatened to seize the man, when, clinging, without other hope of safety to the rock, he hurled his pack at the animal, which tumbled, howling, together with a mass of snow, down the precipice.

"Give it me," he cried, taking the lighter load from the girl, grasped her hand firmly, and drawing her with accelerated steps down the rocky path. Fright deprived her of the use of her limbs, and he dragged her along like a dead thing. Destruction pressed closer upon their heels. Voices repeatedly cried halt!" No answer was returned, and the report of a piece was reverberated a hundred fold by the echoes of the mountains. The ball struck the rock and dropped at their feet.

"Merciful God!" ejaculated the girl, "I cannot go any farther. Leave me here, father; they will not murder me. No, no, no; leave me here, and make your escape."

"You will betray me, and bring your father to the gallows. Come, come along!"

Filled with despair, he raised her from the ground, and wound with his two fold burthen around a lodge of rocks. It was to no purpose. The sharpshooters appeared above and below, and the anxiety of the smuggler increased every instant. The girl sunk down as if inanimate, and all the efforts of the affrighted father to arouse her were unavailing. Again was heard the cry of "Halt! Halt!" Again the balls whizzed past, and the ministers of the law kept approaching nearer and nearer. Life or death depended on a single moment. He bent over his child, and caught her in his arms. "So help me God in my utmost need!" he ejaculated aloud; and threw her down the abyss! The body dashed against the projecting crags in the descent, and rolled into the torrent beneath.

The pursuers stood aghast at the atrocious deed, and overpowered with horror, dropped their weapons. The smuggler escaped with his pack, and has since often visited the same spot, on a similar errand.

LETTER OF O. P. Q. ON THE FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle,
PARIS, July 24, 1831.

SIR:—You have seen the Speech of the King, as you have also perused the sentence pronounced by St. John, or the writer of the Revelations, on the Church of Laodicea! Perhaps you may have forgotten the latter, whilst the former is fresh in your recollection. So, with your permission, I will repeat to you what was said some eighteen hundred years ago about lukewarm people, and believe me, that which is true in morals, holds good in politics.

"And unto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans write; these things saith the amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God; I know thy works that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot."

I have endeavoured thus to explain to you at the commencement of my letter, the first general impression which the speech from the Throne has produced, and if I were not afraid of being thought vulgar, I should follow up the language of scripture, and say of that address:

"So, then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth!"

But, this is not its greatest fault! I am afraid I shall hardly be able to enumerate them all in the course of one sitting, though I am writing at midnight, and propose to write on till the "cock's shrill clarion" shall usher in the morn! The courier leaves to-day at an early hour, and I must redeem my time.

I dare say some of the "lovers of peace at all hazards" around you have pronounced an opinion highly favourable to the address, think it very moderate and temperate—consider that it guarantees the peace of Europe—and ask "Well now, what will satisfy the French if this does not?" We have some such animals in France—and those not a few! I spoke last evening at the close of the Course to at least a score of them—but all of them finished by asking one question, "Do you think the funds will rise on Monday?" I laughed heartily!—took a late dinner, and am now endeavouring to recollect all I have seen and heard: & I will tell you every thing if possible in this letter.

The Speech is replete with common places, with assurances, hopes, beliefs, and futurities. It tells us however, that it is in persisting "in the political system which has been followed up to the present time, that France will enjoy the benefits of the Revolution, and be preserved from those new commotions which would compromise her existence, and the civilization of the world." This is the opinion of Casimir Perier, as well as of Louis Philip. They have certainly the right of forming and maintaining their opinions, but they have no right to say that those, who as Republicans, differ from them "desire to overturn never mind at what price the order of things established by the Revolution of July." This is false and injurious, and whilst it can do the Republicans no harm, it cannot possibly serve either the King, the Government, or the nation.

Let us look, however, first, at the facts of the Speech, and second, at its opinions. We will then, thirdly, give a rapid sketch of the opinion of the public already pronounced, and conclude by alluding to the sad news which has reached us from Poland, and which, if confirmed and rendered more gloomy by subsequent events, will make the anniversary of July not a fete but a burial—days of mourning and popular indignation!

First—What are the facts of the Speech?

1. "The King has been travelling in France, and has received testimonies of affection which have touched his heart, and are present to his recollection."

There is nothing very new or extraordinary in this statement. But the King has forgotten to state that every where he was entreated to aid Poland—to assure the independence of Italy—to march with the revolution of July—to introduce a system of the most rigid economy into the affairs of the State; to aid languishing and expiring commerce—and to secure to France those advantages which she expected to derive from the new dynasty and the new Government. He has promised, indeed, new laws to protect, order and secure internal tranquillity; but he has told us his object not indirectly, but in so many words.

"C'est pour consolider de plus en plus le Monarchie Constitutionelle que j'ai fait preparer les divers projets de loi qui vous seront presentes."

2. The King has promised a law to be presented for declaration at the Chambers relative to the Hereditary Peerage.

But what is the nature of this law? On this part of the subject we are left precisely in a state of profound ignorance. The paragraph is so vague, that even the friends of the Minister, with whom I conversed after the opening of the Chambers, could not and would not attempt to affix to it any meaning.

"Vous reconnaitrez le Pairerie dans celui qui a pour objet la decision d'une grande question Constitutionelle reservee par la Charte, a l'examen des Chambres qui le cherche toujours a mettre nos institutions en harmonie avec les interets et les vaux de la nation, eclairee par l'experience et murie par le tems."

Now what does this mean? If the law is to propose an Hereditary Peerage, then the King is wrong in saying that this project is in harmony with the interests and wishes of the nation; and if the law is, on the contrary, to abolish the Peerage, then why are these doubtful words expressly introduced at the end of the phrase of "eclaires par l'experience et murie par le tems?" This question of the Peerage is most important, my dear. The King and his Government have resolved on submitting the project, whatever it may be, to the decision of both Chambers. If it shall abolish the Hereditary Peerage, it will be rejected by the House of Peers; and if it shall adopt that system, it will then be rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. You may be sure of this. Those who made the Revolution of July, view with sorrow that the Chamber of Peers is to be asked to pronounce on its own fate. The Chamber of Peers did not make the Revolution or the Charter; and it is expecting too much from human nature to expect that the Peers will deliberately vote that their sons shall not inherit their titles.

But the *juste milieu* have thought of another plan, and I am greatly mistaken if this be not the project of law which in a few days will be submitted to the new Chamber. It is this, "that the Sons and Heirs of the present Peers now living, and entitled to succeed them, shall so succeed after the death of the existing Peers, but, that after the decease of the next generation of Peers, the titles shall only be enjoyed, subject to the pleasure of the King, and for life. All new Peers to be created only for life, and the number to be limited."

Another project has been laid before the Government, which is that of allowing all the existing Peerages to be forever hereditary—and all in future to be named to be only so for life—and that as the existing Peerage shall become extinct in the course of years or centuries, no further Hereditary Peerage shall be created. A third project is under consideration, which is, that of having the Peers divided in two classes—one half hereditary and another half non-hereditary—those who are now Peers being hereditary—and their number being never liable to increase. If this plan should be adopted, we should have, indeed, a large Chamber of Peers, and its character and aspect would be truly piebald and Laodicean.

But will these projects satisfy France? I answer, No. France requires three powers in the State—independent, national and strong. Neither of these systems will assure to her a national, powerful and independent Senate, and therefore she will reject them.

What, then, should be done. Why, the Deputies and Peers should meet together as one Constituent Assembly, and there should together vote against an Hereditary Peerage, and in favour of an elected, limited, and national Senate! This would be following up the revolution! This would be satisfying the public opinion! This would be redeeming the promises of July. But a sort of hot and cold—a tepid and lukewarm project adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and altered and cut down, or cut to pieces by the Chamber of Peers, will not, and cannot be adopted by thirty-two millions of Frenchmen. You will see I am right in a very short time.

It is, indeed, possible, that in a few days the Minister may learn the opinions of the Majority—may find that the projects he now proposes to adopt, are not in harmony with the public feeling; and then he will shelter himself under the vague paragraph which I have above cited—abandon his system of a modified Hereditary Peerage, and come forward with a national project—or else will retire and make room for those who better understand France, her wants, and her wishes.

The third fact announced by the speech is, that Laws will be presented to the Chambers to complete the Departmental and Municipal organization of France—to determine the responsibility of Ministers and other agents of the Government—to regulate the right of public instruction—to place on a new footing the recruiting of the army—to improve the Penal Code—and, of course, to provide for the expenses of the State and the Administration of the Finances.

Well, these are important objects, and the laws in question, if prepared by such men as Dupont de l'Eure, Lafayette, Lafitte, &c. &c. would assuredly satisfy the millions, and give security and happiness to France.

But the mere fact that certain laws relative to these subjects are to be prepared and submitted to the Chambers, is so dry and general, that no reasoning or hopes can be constructed upon it. If the laws shall be large, frank and national, they will be vast public advantages. But if they shall be mean, parsimonious, and aristocratical, they may pass for the moment; but ultimately will be altered and made conformable to public opinion and the desires of the millions.

The fourth fact is, that Commerce is in a state of great depression and suffering! We all know this, and of course Louis Philip has but one reason to give, for it, which is that "order" has been disturbed. He has, therefore, but one remedy, which is the re-establishment of "order." This is the Sovereign specific! This the political "eau-de-vie!" which is to cure depletion and repletion, republicanism, carlism, and liberalism; and to make Rentes at 80, and all the manufacturers satisfied and rejoicing. But again and again our Government forgets, or will not believe that order cannot be established except there be general confidence—and there cannot be general confidence without the Government be national and be adopted by the majority. The Government of to-day says it has a majority—and a large majority of the nation is in its favour. If so, then let us have a new and large Electorial system—let, at least, all the National Guards have the rights of electing Deputies—and I will pledge myself that the Minister will not then be in doubt as to a majority, for it could not exist twenty-four hours.

The fact is, that the state of finances is too bad—that though the wants are large, the resources are abundant—that retrenchments have been made in the expenditure—that the Budgets for 1832 and 1833 will be immediately presented, and that during the present time all the large extraordinary sums of money on account made by the last Parliament have also been retired to or consumed.

How in all this there is anything likely to satisfy or calm the country. We know that France is rich, and that she will cheerfully contribute towards the expenses of the State, provided her wishes are attended to, and her dignity and honour maintained. But what occasion those great expenditures and those enormous armaments?—A large army? And does France regret that she has to support a large army? By no means: but what she does regret is that those about her, and annoy her, and tear her to pieces is to and Poland on the eve of extermination, Italian independence crushed by Austrian troops, and Belgium protocoled out of her wishes, her hopes, and her interests, whilst 500,000 French soldiers are barracked in France and not allowed by the government to fly to the aid of even the heroes of Warsaw. As to the means of France, her resources and capabilities, we know they are endless and immense, and it is therefore we are exasperated against the conduct of a government which acts with less dignity than that of the Duchy of Modena. The promised reduction we laugh at. For sixteen years we have heard the same story, but the reductions have not yet arrived. Perhaps some poor clerks may lose ten pound per annum out of sixty pounds; and perhaps other farthing reductions may be made in order to redeem this absurd pledge. But in moments like the present we do not ask for reductions. Let Poland be saved, and Russian arrogance be restrained, and then indeed we may hope for peace, disarming, and liberty and economy; but still these objects shall be accomplished, we ask not, for reduction, but we ask for a wise, national, patriotic, and liberal expenditure.

The paragraph which refers to the non-absorption of all the funds voted by the last Chamber, has much amused me. Why those votes were made to provide for the case of war—for possibilities which have not arrived—and for a change of policy which should induce France to aid the cause of Poland; and yet, though our Government, has not taken one step towards effecting these objects: it congratulates the country that its extraordinary resources have not all been consumed.

The sixth fact is as curiously conceived, as it is as curiously expressed. "Je n'ai qu'a me feliciter des relation amicales que les Gouvernmens etrangers entretiennent avec le mien."

How is this? Then why was not the Russian Ambassador present at the opening of the Chambers, and why was the Dutch Ambassador also absent? If this statement of the Speech be true, then what is the nature of the reply which the Emperor Nicholas has sent to the demand made new six weeks since on the part of the French Government for "an explicit, frank and prompt reply" to the menaces contained in the St. Petersburgh Official Journal? If this statement in the Speech be true, then why did the Emperor of Austria lately refuse his consent to a general disarming? If this statement in the Speech be true, then why did the Emperor of Russia positively refuse to allow of the mediation of Louis Philip in the affairs of Poland? And why to this hour does this Northern Autocrat defy France to adopt any hostile measures on behalf of this brave but neglected and abandoned people? And, finally, if this statement in the Speech be true, then why has the King of Holland refused to listen to both the advice and entreaties of our Government, and resolved on not according to the Protocol of 18 Articles? I know there can be no satisfactory answers given to these questions; and therefore, I call this declaration in the Speech of Louis Philip most "curious," and I will add contradictory.

The seventh fact contained in the Speech is the announcement which, it seems, of a Treaty having been concluded between this country and the United States of America relative to old and unarranged claims.

I have so recently referred to this subject—informed you of the existence of the treaty, and praised its conditions, that I shall abstain from making any further remarks; except that as parent I would say, the government of the United States is Republican; and yet Louis Philip in this very Speech says, "La Chimere de la Republique." It is no Chimera in America, at any rate; and although those who desire it for France may be "dreamers," at least in the United states the blessings of this form of government are obvious to men who have their eyes wide open. "Dreamers" indeed! We shall see.

The eighth fact is the conclusion of commercial treaties with the Republics of Mexico and Hayti!

I have no doubt the commercial treaties are desirable and wise measures, and I praise the government for taking such steps to ensure a mutual intercourse between these nations. But how could Louis Philip think of entering into treaties with Chimeras? Why, according to his Speech, Republics are Chimeras!—And yet, here are commercial treaties entered into with these chimerical governments! There is surely some mistake here. No, no, there is none! Liberty in Mexico is one thing, but Liberty in France is another.

The ninth fact is the evacuation of the Roman States by the army of Austria—an amnesty accorded by the Pope—and ameliorations in the Papal Government.

Now, without being rude, or personal, I must beg to doubt the complete accuracy of this announcement. I am entitled to do so, until the statement be confirmed by my own correspondents, and I will tell you why I am entitled to do this. Three months ago, M. Perier made use of similar language in the House of Peers, and the Rentes rose, 5 per cent.—I then not merely doubted the 'fact,' but said it was all a mistake. I was right, and M. Perier was wrong. It may be this time that he is right, but I doubt it, and I still expect to learn that the Austrian troops, if not actually in Romania, are close on the frontiers, ready to enter at a moment's notice, should the people again demand their liberty! However, on this subject I have so much to expose, that I must take another tho' early occasion of devoting to the subject the whole of a letter. In the mean time I will, for once in my life, endeavour to imitate Lord Eldon—and doubt.

The tenth fact is relative to Belgium.

There are only two new features in the Belgian case which the speech announces. The first is, that the King of the Belgians will not be a member of the German Confederation; and the second, that the fortresses erected to protect Belgium or menace France are to be demolished. On the first fact I have no observation to make; but on the second I must say two or three words. The King has spoken of this demolition with enthusiasm. I confess I do not partake his feeling. If the other Powers have really consented to their demolition, it is because they feel, that sooner or later, Belgium will belong to France; and that then it is most important that these fortresses should not be in the possession of this country. As menacing to France they are absurd; but, as eventually of importance to France when Belgium shall be united to her, they are subjects of grave consideration. The three Powers felt that they would be useless to Belgium, but of immense value, some day, or other, to the French nation, and therefore they are to be destroyed. Any other interpretation of this arrangement is, in my opinion, quite absurd and irrational.

The eleventh fact is relative to Portugal. The French fleet has entered the Tagus the demands made have been acceded to, and the Portuguese ships of war are in the power of France.

Well, then, of course there are to be no more expeditions against Terceira, of course the atrocious Convention is to be carried into effect, of course the lawful Queen of Portugal is to be conducted in triumph to Lisbon, and of course France is not to finish off with more apologies in the Chamber, and a few thousand francs in her pocket. We shall see! I do not believe, however, that her Government will or dare to take so noble a line of conduct. I believe that the cause of liberty which it now has represented by the French Government, and I am confirmed in this belief by the [illegible] of the Government to commission last night [illegible] of the Stranger des Operatives, [illegible] of Lisbon, and that the required satisfaction had been granted." Will this result answer the expectations and come up to the desires of the French nation? I say no!—a thousand times no!

The gratitude and hot tears of Poland! If

When the word "Poland" was pronounced by the King in the Speech, there was a deathlike silence. It was as though France desired to explain to her fellow-march that Poland and France were one. Every eye was fixed—not a breath was drawn—no one dared to turn his head to look at the countenance of his neighbour—for, if the King had said "Poland shall be free!" all errors would have been forgiven—all faults forgotten—all France would have illuminated, and every eye would have wept tears of joy.

But Louis Philippe was not so advised! I regret this—I deeply, honestly regret it. It would have done more good in France than millions of speeches and millions of promises—and to Europe, Poland, civilization, and liberty, it would have been salvation, honour, and sincerity. But these words were not pronounced, and the phrase about Poland only amounted to this—"I have offered my mediation, which has been rejected. I have endeavoured to rouse other Powers to the consideration of the subject. I wish to avoid the spread of the cholera morbus, and therefore to assure to Poland the nationality to which she is entitled, under the treaties of 1814 and 1815." Not one more word was said. Not one more word was meant. The 'nationality of which Louis Philippe speaks does not mean that Poland shall become a large, powerful and independent State, in defiance of Russian armies and Russian menaces.—No, no, it only meant that the Duchy of Warsaw shall have a Constitution—be governed by a Polish Viceroy, and be pardoned by the Emperor of Russia! Do you think it means more than this? Then wait and see!

These are the facts of the speech. Examine them, reflect on them, and then tell me whether I was not right when I said in the language of St. John, "So then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

I find the sun has risen, and shines brightly through a lattice covered with honeysuckle and jessamine, which obscure but adorn my window. I must then abandon my intention of discussing to day the opinions Louis Philippe as developed in his speech, and the opinions of the public on his opinions; and confine myself to the sad news which we have received from Poland.

Yes, indeed, we have sad news from Poland! Gielgud, with a chosen, but defeated band of two thousand men, has been compelled to seek for an asylum in Prussia! That wretched Prussia! where by this time he is disarmed, and sent from the frontiers into the interior of the kingdom. Paskewitsch, resolute and determined either to conquer or die, has crossed the Vistula at Plock, and is marching against Warsaw with 62,000 men, and the General Skrynecki has passed the Narew; and Warsaw is to be defended. It is come to this. Month after month has rolled on; Europe has had time to negociate, to arm, and to interfere; but she has satisfied herself with sighs and bravos, and with empty hopes and shallow promises. But if Poland shall become indeed a victim, and Warsaw shall be reduced to ashes, the public indignation of France will be evinced by more than words or petitions; & if the Government will not then march with the people, the people will march without the Government. Each Courier from Warsaw will now be looked for not with hope but horror; and popular indignation will burst all bounds, and sweep all before it—if the French Government shall suffer the extermination of the Kingdom of Poland.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. Q.

From the Athenian (Georgia) of the 2d Aug.

Mr. Shaw—By giving publicity to the following letter from the Post-Master at Rossville, the object of the writer will be most readily accomplished, viz: to diffuse generally, the knowledge of a remedy for a distressing or alarming accident to which all are more or less liable; and the rapidity with which the poison is absorbed, makes it exceedingly desirable that some antidote should be applied before it can be done under the direction of a physician.

The Family Ferus (the 1st order of the class Crytogamia) is very numerous. I am not prepared to say that this species may be found abundantly in this vicinity, but presume it may. To the intelligence and respectability of Mr. Coody, all who have acquaintance with him will cheerfully bear testimony.

Yours, respectfully,

H. HULL.

Dear Sir—I herewith enclose you the *Snake Fern* which will cure all kinds of *Snake Bites*. It has been known to effect a cure when the patient's teeth had to be forced apart. It should be bruised (top and roots) and infused in water or sweet milk (the last is preferable) and taken as the stomach will bear it, till the symptoms subside.

I have no doubt but that it would be a valuable medicine in the case of Hydrophobia.—I have lived in this nation 28 years, and have never known or heard of an Indian being affected with that disease. It is certainly worth trial.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH COODY.

Dr. Hull.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

OKRA.

"This fine vegetable appears no where to be so justly appreciated as in the neighbourhood of Charleston—here it furnishes a portion of the daily food of, we believe, at least three fourths of the inhabitants of the city during its season. In fact, we know of no vegetable which is so generally used by both rich and poor, or which so justly merits the encomiums bestowed upon it. When served up, simply boiled, we admit it is not the most palatable vegetable we ever eat, but in the form of soup, well boiled, with a proper supply of tomatoes, &c. we doubt whether it is excelled by any other in the world, either in flavour, wholesomeness or nutriment. Surely our poor have cause of thankfulness, that our climate admits of its being grown in such quantities as it is. Although in such high estimation among us, yet we have rarely met with it any where else, and wonder why it has not been appreciated; chiefly owing to their ignorance of the proper mode of cooking, for, except in the form of soup, and that properly cooked, most persons would pronounce it a sorry vegetable, and unfit for frequent use."

A quarry of beautifully variegated marble has been opened in the neighbourhood of Nashville, Tennessee. It is susceptible of a very fine polish, and some of the shades and colours are said to give it a close resemblance to the verd antique.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 27.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

This gentlemanly difficulty, which have, for some time existed between Maj. Biddle and Mr. Pettis, and which grew out of a political discussion in the public prints [illegible] last Spring, was terminated yesterday by an appeal to arms. The challenge, we understand, was given by Mr. Pettis and accepted by Major Biddle. The parties fought on the Island opposite the city. Maj. Biddle is near sighted, which may explain the reason why, as the challenged person, he brought his antagonist within five feet, the distance at which the parties actually fought! And we regret to add, that both gentlemen are dangerously, if not mortally wounded.—Maj. Biddle is shot through the abdomen, the ball lodging within. Mr. Pettis is shot thro' the side, just below the chest, the ball passing entirely through his body.

We understand that the conduct of both parties on the ground, was entirely honourable, and evinced the utmost coolness and courage, as well as regard for those laws which custom has prescribed for such occasions.

From the Fredericktown Herald.

The Editor of the Fredericktown 'Herald' has received a letter from a friend, dated 'St. Louis Mo. Aug. 28, which gives the following account of a murderous duel which took place between Mr. Spencer Pettis, lately elected a representative in Congress from Missouri, and Major Biddle of the U. S. Army, which resulted in the death of both the combatants.

"I perceive in your last paper that you advert to a personal chastisement inflicted by Major Thomas Biddle, on Mr. Spencer Pettis, our lately re-elected representative in Congress. You were inaccurate, however, when you stated that they both belong to the same political party. Major B. is opposed to the Jackson Administration, and was the author of an anonymous communication which appeared in the St. Louis 'Times,' some two or three months ago, commenting very severely upon the political course, capacity, &c. of Mr. P. which produced a newspaper war between the parties. The last communication in the public prints, from Mr. P. was of a nature so highly offensive to Major B. that he inflicted upon Mr. P. a severe personal chastisement a few days before our late election. Mr. P. by the advice of his friends, as I understand, took no measure to obtain redress until after the election. But soon after that event which resulted in favour of Mr. Pettis, he challenged the Major,—and on Friday afternoon last, the affair was finally terminated on the island opposite the upper part of this city. On account of Major B. being very near sighted, FIVE FEET was the distance agreed upon,—and at this murderous proximity to each other they exchanged shots. They both fell at the first fire, and were immediately pronounced by their medical attendants mortally wounded. Mr. Pettis died yesterday (Saturday,) having been entirely shot through the abdomen.—Major B. still survives, although there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. Numbers of the citizens of St Louis lined the bank of the river opposite the scene of action, and I will leave you to imagine the feelings of the friends of the combatants, who were only partially concealed from their view, when they heard the report of their pistols and saw persons from each party run down to the river for water—thus shewing that both were wounded. The conduct of both these unfortunate gentlemen is universally admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when on the field.—Major Biddle is a paymaster in the U. S. Army, & brother to the President of the U. S. Bank. He is married, but has no children.—Mr. Pettis was unmarried."

'P. S.—Major Biddle is dead.'

From the Louisville Advertiser.

St. Louis, Aug 23, 1831.

Sir:—A duel between the Hon. Spencer Pettis, and Thomas Biddle, took place last Friday afternoon, at precisely 5 o'clock, on the island opposite this city. It appears that Mr. Pettis had fully made up his mind to die, and that like a man, having practised from three feet to any distance, and became a good shot at any distance. Maj. Biddle always said that Pettis's friends would be his murderer, as he was confident he would kill him, and that he would escape with at most a trifling wound; until they arrived on the ground, where he found Pettis as firm as a rock, and not until they took their stands, did Major Biddle change in the least. Pettis' second made some objection to a percussion pistol of Biddle's, and asked Pettis if Biddle should fight with it; Pettis inquired of Lieut. Martin Thomas (his second) if the flint and pan were good: his second replied there was no mistake about them: 'then,' said Pettis, 'let him have it!' When they took their stands, Biddle declared, in the presence of God, he had no animosity against Mr. Pettis. Pettis looked over his shoulder at Biddle, but made no reply. Pettis' second then objected to the position that Biddle placed his feet in. Biddle's second replied there was no understanding as to the manner they should place their feet: Pettis' second then said, 'Mr. Pettis, you can place your feet in what position you please.' Pettis said he was ready.—(Distance five feet, wheel and fire.) The word was then given; Biddle fell at the report of the pistols which were at the same instant. Mr. Pettis' friend caught him before he fell, and as Pettis raised over in his friend's arms, he smiled and said, 'did I behave like a man?' His friend replied, 'yes, Pettis you did, and have done like a man.' Mr. Pettis was shot through the side, and died Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and was buried yesterday (Sunday). It was the largest funeral I ever saw in this place. Major Biddle was shot in the side. The ball lodged. Mortification took place yesterday about 12, at noon, and I have this moment heard of his death. He died early this morning.

ANNA[illegible]

Thursday, September [illegible] 1831

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Sept. 5th, 1831.

The Governor and Council will meet on Monday, the 19th instant.

TH. CULBRETH, Clerk.

The Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, of the First Universalist Church and Society, of the city of Baltimore, will perform Divine Service, in the Chamber of the House of Delegates on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscribor offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

Fellow-Citizens,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a poll for Congress in this district, at the next election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States.

Many Voters.

The new "CENTRAL COURSE" *at Baltimore.*

The gentlemen who undertook, some months since, to establish near our city a "Central" Race Course, on an enlarged and liberal scale, appear, by the following from the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, to have met with the success which might have been expected, from the zeal, care and judgment with which their undertaking has been conducted. From those who have had the most active agency in the enterprise, we understand that finer sport and a greater concourse of people may be expected than have ever before been seen on a Maryland Turf. It is ascertained that for a single race of four miles and repeat, besides the regular races, *seven* horses will contend, each so swift and powerful that his owner wagers $500 on him, to which the liberal and popular proprietor of the course, Mr. Sezdes adds $1000, making already a purse of $4500. In other stakes there are horses entered from as far as Poughkeepsie on the North River, and the course has already become, as its name purports, the "Central Course" for the North and the South, on which the best horses of the Union, with an innumerable train of amateurs, friends, backers, breeders, owners, trainers, &c. will meet. It is estimated that these meetings, Spring and Fall, will lead to the expenditure of very large sums of money in Baltimore, besides making its natural advantages and its social and business resources more widely and generally known. So obvious are the benefits to be anticipated, that the steam boat companies, keepers of public houses and some public spirited individuals, as well beyond as within the state, with true discernment and a liberality to be highly commended, have voted to give handsome *extra* contributions annually. But it is not only the owners of steam boats and stages and public houses that will be benefitted. We shall have near us a great biennial horse market, and every branch of business will be more or less assisted; and all should concur in supporting the undertaking, instead of leaving it, as is too often the case, to be kept up by the exertions of a few—suppose 2000 visiters, Spring and Fall, five days each, to average an expenditure of $5 each would leave $100,000 in Baltimore. The course is a beautiful one, about five miles out, on the new Franklin or old Frederick road, inclosed by a *close high paling*. A very large house has been built in a most beautiful situation by the Proprietor, which will be ready for the accommodation of the public by the middle of next month. In the mean time the Franklin or Frederick road affords to the course the most beautiful ride in the vicinity.

It will be gratifying to the public to see that most particular precautions have been taken to save the Central Course from the reproach of encouraging gaming—for no person concerned in a gaming table can ever be admitted as a member, or start a horse on the Central Course.

Baltimore Races over the Central Course.

The first meeting on this new and beautiful course, will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of October, and continue four days.

First day, a race of two mile heats, for $200; entrance $10. Also on this day, (if made out) immediately after the regular race, will be run the sweepstakes of two mile heats; entrance $200, half forfeit; for three year old colts and fillies. This stake will be open to subscribers until the 1st of August, four or more to make a race.

Second day, the great post sweepstakes four mile heats, entrance $500, p. p. to which the proprietor adds $1000. To this there are now six subscribers, to wit:—J. C. Stevens, J. Cesar, Dr. John Mings, Col. William Wynn, John T. White, and Gen. E. Irvine.

Third day, three mile heats, purse $500;

J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

Extract from the Rules and by-Laws of the Maryland Jockey Club for the Government of the Central Course.

"No person shall start a horse for any purse under the control of this club, other than a member, he being at least one third bona-fide interested, and producing satisfactory proof of his horse's age; nor shall any member start a horse, if his entrance and subscription be not paid before starting.

"Any person desirous of becoming a member only for the purpose of starting a horse, may do so, he being approved by the Club, and paying double entrance.

"No two riders from the same stable shall be allowed to ride in the same race; nor shall two horses trained in same stable be allowed to start in the same race.

"Riders shall not be permitted to ride unless well dressed in jockey style:—to wit, jockey cap, silk jacket, pantaloons, and half boots.

"Any person professional gambler, nor any interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested, within twelve months previous to this day, shall be admitted as a member of this club.

"No horse, owned in whole or in part by a professional gambler, or by any person interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested within twelve months preceding the time of entrance, shall be allowed to start for any purse of this club."

The public may be assured of the best accommodations, with every precaution and strictest police to insure decorum and prevent accidents; whilst the best sport ever witnessed in Maryland is insured by the number and character of the horses already entered, and the many more which it is known will be in attendance; coming, as they will, from Poughkeepsie in the north, and Carolina in the south. It is expected there will be not less than sixty race horses on the ground.

Editors, throughout the union, friendly to the sports of the turf, as necessary to the improvement of the horse, will please insert the above.

Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

	Jackson. M'Mahon.	Swan.	*Anti-Jackson.* Ridgely	Shaw.
Glades,	31	32	60	60
Selby's Port,	66	61	71	71
Little Crossings,	41	39	45	37
Western Port,	119	103	94	93
Frostburg,	100	110	110	107
Cumberland,	182	172	212	200
Old Town,	51	47	41	43
15 Mile Creek,	12	12	33	33
Flintstone,	62	62	70	70
Total,	664	568	688	660

FREDERICK COUNTY.

	Jackson. Beall.	Dorsey.	*Anti-Jackson.* Potts.	Kemp.
Buckey's-Town,	176	172	210	211
Frederick,	643	621	489	473
Middle-Town,	476	472	402	401
Creager's-Town,	197	196	200	200
Emmittsburg,	243	242	221	213
Taney-Town,	303	302	368	369
Westminster,	464	464	413	408
Liberty,	174	173	382	382
New-Market,	218	217	278	283
Hauver's,	178	178	50	50
Woodsborough,	204	203	242	241
Petersville,	155	155	95	95
Total,	3,451	3,407	3,410	3,402

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Jackson. Wason.	M'Gill.	*Anti-Jackson.* Chapel.	Tilghman.
Hager's-Town,	484	491	432	433
William's-Port,	232	234	187	176
Sharpsburgh,	293	291	293	284
Boonsborough,	311	273	155	135
Cave-Town,	347	343	174	167
Clear Spring,	214	211	178	174
Hancock,	127	120	89	83
Total,	1,937	1,905	1,548	1,426

CHARLES COUNTY.

	Jackson. Stoddert.	Queen.	*Anti-Jackson.* Chapman.	Mason.
First Dis.	124	116	135	150
Second,	230	224	186	118
Third,	85	84	201	202
Fourth,	121	124	125	174
Total,	560	548	646	644

KENT COUNTY.

	Jackson. Reine.	Comegys.	*Anti-Jackson.* Osborn.	Hynson.
Upper District,	158	157	185	178
Middle,	192	182	153	154
Lower,	162	161	157	154
Total,	509	500	497	486

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Jackson. Stevens.	Hamblin.	*Anti-Jackson.* Dickinson.	Hughlett.
Easton,	147	130	184	185
St. Michaels,	153	131	203	203
Trappe,	80	42	199	183
Chapel,	106	110	97	97
Total,	486	413	683	668

CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Jackson. Tarbutt.	Eyden.	*Anti-Jackson.* Bushnell.	Carter.
Upper District,	153	127	200	198
Middle,	209	209	212	218
Lower,	221	224	203	203
Total,	583	560	615	619

				89
				118
				114
				352
				317
				88
	183	183	183	183
	78	78	85	85
Total,	789	789	1,026	1,020

SOMERSET COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Stewart.	Polk.	Bell.	Tazewell.
r. Spring,	108	101	89	89
Dennison's,	154	157	118	111
kin,	316	82	99	102
ppe,	108	108	63	60
Anne,	108	108	189	184
Quaker,	48	54	91	87
lin,	38	38	58	60
kley's	142	161	280	294
Total,	827	812	987	987

WORCESTER COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Wilson.	Purnell.	Spence.	U. Purnell
n Hill,	196	189	200	207
mson's,	68	59	106	105
lbourne's,	220	218	30	31
on's,	109	109	63	64
ew Roads,	94	84	185	182
ton's,	99	85	272	268
on,	336	216	282	283
Total,	1103	1023	1159	1160

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
egany,	0	2
shington,	2	0
derick,	1	1
tgomery,	0	2
ce-George's,	0	2
ert,	0	2
rles,	0	2
t-Mary's,	0	2
e-Arundel,	0	2
apolis,	0	2
timore City,	1	0
timore County,	2	0
rford,	0	2
cil,	2	0
en-Anne's,	2	0
t,	2	0
bot,	0	2
oline,	0	2
rchester,	0	2
rcester,	0	2
merset,	0	2
	13	28

The election for municipal officers in the of Charleston, which has been so warmly canvassed, has gone against the "Union and State Rights" party. Henry L. Pinckney, Editor of the Charleston Mercury and a distinguished advocate of the "nullification" doctrine, has been elected Intendant of the city, in opposition to J. R. Poinsett, the present incumbent, by a vote of 1040 to 660; the number of votes being greater than were given at any preceding election,

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE GALE AT CUBA, &c.

Our correspondents of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, have received Havana papers to the 27th August, from which they have made the following translation.

From the Noticioso Mercantil of Aug. 26.

On the 13th inst. a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which, from the great violence and the damage caused, is unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of the province.—Some of the walls in the Moro Castle have been rent, also the magazines, and part of the Walls of the Military Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate accident having taken place from half past ten to one in the morning. Seven vessels (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbour, besides others on the coast.

Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably, (churches and dwelling houses.)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably; and the loss on goods stored, and crops in the field, is estimated at several millions. By such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown into great consternation, being apprehensive of a famine.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT AUX-CAYES, JACMEL, JEREMIE AND ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The schooner Cicero, Watts, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on 30th August. From the report of Captain Watts, and a passenger in the Cicero, the Editors of the American learn that in the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August a violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes and nearly destroyed it, leaving only 8 houses standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than 8 hundred to one thousand—the bodies of 2 hundred persons were found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbour were all destroyed: the brig Calypso, and schr. Pomona, both loaded for Boston, were wrecked, the captain, mate and 2 seamen of the brig saved; the entire crew of the schooner perished.

The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only 10 or 12 houses standing. Many lives were lost; the President, narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacmel was nearly destroyed and all the vessels in the harbour totally lost.

The crops of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much injured.

A British sloop of War arrived at Port au Prince, which had been driven from her anchorage in the harbour, and it was supposed that all on board had perished; no bodies having been found on or near the wrecks. The coffee crops in the neighbourhood of St. Jago suffered severely, and much injury was reported to have been done in the vicinity of the town.

No damage was done to the town of Port au-Prince, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout the island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable damage.

Passengers in Cicero, Capt. John Fletcher, of the brig Evergreen, of Wilmington, N. C lost at Jacmel on the night of the 12th of August; crew saved with the exception of one man.—Capt Thomas S. Barnes, of schr. Henry Clay, of Baltimore, was lost at Jacmel; crew saved with the exception of one seaman named George Bean, of St Marys Md. Josiah Stover, of schr. Columbia, of Portsmouth, N. H. lost at Jacmel at the same time.

Mutiny on board the Revenue Cutter Morris.

This cutter, which has been employed by government for several weeks past, on a survey of the coast and harbours of Maine, is mentioned in the Bangor Journal as having arrived there, August 31, Richard Derby, Esq. commander, Lieutenants Gold, Carter and Martin, all well. The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday evening states that she arrived there that morning from a cruise—men in a state of mutiny, and six of them in irons; and contains the following advertisement—

"Wanted, for the Revenue Cutter Morris, twelve able American Seamen, one competent Boatswain, and one Cook, to serve for one year. They shall be well fed and paid at the end of every month.—Apply on board to RICHARD DERBY, Captain.

Portland, Sept. 6.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

An action for slander was tried in the Superior Court, on Saturday, growing out of larceny of a quantity of sovereigns, in which George Belden was plaintiff, and John G. Miller, defendant.

It will be recollected that the office, No. 48, Wall street, was feloniously entered on Saturday afternoon, June 11th, and robbed of two hundred and thirty-eight sovereigns, by two lads named Edward Jones and Frederick Eden, who were tried and convicted of the offence at the July term of the General Sessions, and adjudged to the House of Refuge.

It was given in evidence that the office in Wall street was jointly occupied by the plaintiff and defendant, as a Brokers' Office, though not as general co-partners. On Thursday, the 9th of June, they purchased between 350 and 400 sovereigns, of which, ten were sold by Mr. Miller, and 140 by Mr. Belden *before the robbery*. Mr. Miller was absent from the city at the time of the robbery, and when he returned, being informed of the loss, he directly charged Mr. Belden with the commission of the offence.

It was clearly proved that Mr. Miller made the charge against Mr. Belden, and the Jury this morning gave a verdict for the plaintiff of Four-thousand Dollars damages.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE PLAGUE.

M. Pariset, who has spent some time in investigating the causes and nature of the Plague, has established three propositions, as the result of his labours;—that Egypt is the sole focus of the Plague, that it did not appear in the world until Egypt ceased to embalm the dead, and, in order to extirpate it, Egypt must return to her ancient custom or adopt general measures of police and health, as in Europe. We are not furnished with the train of reasoning, by which M. Pariset has arrived at this valuable discovery, if it be one. He states that in the Grotto of Samoun, a series of vast and lofty saloons connected by passages so narrow that he was obliged to crawl upon his knees, he found the mummies of crocodiles of all sizes, ranged in layers from the floors to the roofs, to the number of several millions, wrapped in immense quantities of linen; they were better clothed than the Egyptian peasantry of the present day.

The Mobile Register of the 31st August states that it had rained there almost incessantly for the preceding three weeks. The Alabama river, at Montgomery, had risen twelve feet. The cotton crops, particularly on the rivers, are said to have suffered materially, and the rot had shown itself to an injurious extent. The country between Mobile and Pascagoula (the mail route to New Orleans) was completely inundated.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 11.

MILITARY.

Company 1. First Regiment U. S. Artillery, from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Capt. P Whiting, and Lieuts. Naumer and Palmer, arrived here yesterday, about 2 P. M. in the steamboat Hampton, and immediately embarked in one of the transportation company's boats for Newbern, N. C. via the Dismal Swamp canal. A finer body of men we have never looked upon.

A friend from Manchester informs us that a short time since, Maj. Burley Smith, with some of his family, were in the pastures just at sunset gathering a few berries, when they

ANECDOTE OF UNIVERSALISM.

Sir.—The following anecdote was communicated by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, intimately acquainted with the characters and facts to which it alludes. In a town in the interior of this commonwealth, some years past, the board of select men was composed of four gentlemen who were professed universalists; the fifth was a pious physician, and a member of an orthodox church. During the year, these gentlemen had not entered into any religious disputes, and had conducted the business of their office in harmony. At their last meeting it was agreed by the four universalists to have a pull with the doctor. For this purpose, they selected their most able champion. After the business was finished, the champion said, "doctor, we have been very happy in being associated with you the year past, and that the business of the town has been conducted with so great harmony, and so much to our satisfaction, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of our constituents. We have found you to be a man of good sense—of extensive information—of unbending integrity, and of the purest benevolence. It is astonishing to us, that a man of your amiable character should believe the doctrine of future punishment.' To which the doctor replied, "gentlemen, I should regret very much the forfeiture of the good opinion which your partiality has led you to entertain of me. Will you have the goodness to answer candidly a few questions? Do you believe in a future state?" They replied, "we do." "You believe that death will introduce all men to a state of perfect happiness."—"Of this we have no doubt." Are you now happy?" "We are not; we are far from it. "How do men act when they are unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach. "They endeavour to attain that happiness." "Do you believe that I understand the nature and operation of medicine?" "We have no doubt, doctor, of your skill in your profession; but what has that to do with the subject?" "In this box," said the doctor, taking a tin box in his hand, "are pills, which if you swallow each of you one, will without pain, carry you, within one hour, out of this world of trouble; and (if your doctrine be true,) place you in a world of perfect felicity. Will you accept one?" "No, sir." "Will you?" "No, sir." When they had all refused, the doctor said, "You must excuse me, gentlemen, from embracing your doctrine, until I have better evidence that you believe it yourselves." This closed the dispute. *Christian Watchman.*

That this is really what the newspapers have long said to be the age of wonders, no one will deny who reads the following from the Charleston Courier:—

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION.

We were yesterday shown a fowl, which we are assured, and have every reason to believe, has undergone a most novel metamorphosis. The fowl, originally, a good laying hen, became indisposed, it seems, some time since; and, as was supposed, from being repeatedly ducked to prevent its sitting, lost its feathers. Within the last month it has put forth a beautiful coat of new feathers, of a male character, is perfectly restored to health, and, to the no little astonishment of all who have seen it, now presents the appearance of a handsome Rooster! The fact of this singular transformation, which would not otherwise be credited, is attested by several of our most respectable inhabitants.

Now we cannot withhold credence from a phenomenon that appears to have been witnessed by so many persons, whose credibility is vouched for by so respectable an endorser as the Courier, but as a wag once said, we certainly should not have believed it had we seen it ourselves. It is, in fact, "a deed most foul and unnatural." We hope that good housewives in this part of the country will be careful how they dip their hens in cold water, or, we shall have the race of chickens run out before people know where they are.

N. Y. American.

A woman was buried on Thursday evening, in a burial-ground at Islington, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left an annuity of 30*l.* a year, to be paid "as long as she could remain upon earth." In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighbourhood of Horton, where she was kept in a coffin till his death.—*London Paper.*

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

"General time of Health here?" said a hearty old farmer to his friend in Broadway. "Don't know," said he. "b'lieve it's quite sickly *down town.*" "Ah! what's the matter?" "Can't tell. I went into a store where they sell liquors the other day, only for a short time, and while I was there as many as a dozen very temperate folks called in to take *the little* brandy and sugar"—they "felt *quite unwell.*" *N. Y. Paper.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

July.

		thunder, lightning & lightning in eve-
		ning, moderate rain, s w
		ning, cloudy, with light
		rain, s w
		ing, fine day, warm, light breeze,
		s w—s
4	Rain, cool, light breeze,	s e—e
5	Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze,	s
6	Cloudy, little rain, moderate breeze,	s w —s
7	Cloudy, thunder, warm, light breeze,	s w —s e
8	Flying clouds, warm, light breeze, thunder & lightning with rain,	s w—s
9	Cloudy, thunder with rain, light breeze,	s w—w n w
10	Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	n—n n w
11	Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	n e—e
12	Clear, cool, moderate breeze	e
13	Clear, foggy morning, light breeze, cool,	n w—s e—s
14	Cloudy, P. M. clear, warm, light breeze,	s e—s
15	Clear P. M. cloudy, pleasant, fresh breeze,	n n w—w
16	Clear, cool air warm sun, fresh breeze,	n w
17	Clear, warm, light breeze,	e—s w
18	Clear part of the day, warm, light breeze,	w—n w
19	Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	w—s w —n w
20	Clear, very warm, light rain, heavy blow,	s s w—n w
21	Cloudy, little rain, P. M. clear, very warm, fresh breeze,	n w—w
22	Clear, warm, light breeze,	w—s w
23	Clear part of the day, pleasant breeze,	w —n w
24	Clear P. M. flying clouds, thunder with some rain at night, light breeze,	s w
25	Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder, pleasant breeze,	w—n w—s e
26	Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	n w—w— n w
27	Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	n w—s e
28	Clear, very warm, little rain at night, moderate breeze,	w—n w
29	Clear, warm, light breeze,	n n w—s e
30	Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder gust in evening with fine rain, fresh breeze,	s e— n w—s e
31	Clear, warm, thunder gust nearly all night with rain,	s e—s w

OBITUARY.

Died, in Baltimore on Monday last, Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, Jr. second son of the Rev. N. J. Watkins of this city, in the 19th year of his age. His remains were brought to this city on Tuesday in the steamboat Maryland, and interred in the Family Burial Ground on the North Side of Severn River.

—On the 2d instant, Mrs. Mary, Consort of Mr. Richard Gromwell, of this County.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette.

The subject of the present obituary, Richard Peach, Esq. departed this life, after a short illness, on the 3d inst. much regretted, and in the prime of manhood. Mr. Peach, a lawyer, by profession, had in a few years, acquired a handsome, if not lucrative practice. He promised fair to be an ornament of his profession; and had scarcely attained the twenty first year of his age, when he was returned a delegate, from Prince George's county to the Legislature of Maryland. His conduct while a member of the General Assembly, was firm, disinterested, and independent. He was a candidate for the electoral college of Maryland, and was announced as a candidate for Congress, when we have every reason to hope and believe the mandate was "Well done, good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

New-York, September 7.

Our readers will learn with regret that Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, a citizen distinguished for the variety and extent of his knowledge, by the important public offices he at various times has filled, and by his many contributions to scientific and literary works, died this morning, at his residence in this city, after an indisposition of but a few days. The character and history of Dr. Mitchell are known to this community, among whom his life has been principally passed, and of whose confidence in his wisdom and integrity he had several times received the most convincing proof, in being chosen as their Representative in the National and State Legislatures.

The literary and scientific acquirements and distinctions of Dr. Mitchell were known and appreciated in Europe as well as in this country, and on both continents they had procured for him the distinction of membership, and of other honorary testimonials, from a great number of learned and scientific societies. We have not learned the nature of the disease which has deprived our city of this indefatigable devotee of learning, per the precise age he had attained to, which, however, could not be much short of 70.

Evening Post.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1831.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend at three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application; on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple order.

By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cashr.

The editors of the Republican and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 1w&w.

Sept. 15. M. 6w.

THOMAS SCOTT,

Register of Wills, and Justice of the Peace, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the tenement story of the dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

Virginia State Lottery.

FOR the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Norfolk, on Monday, 19th September, 1831.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,370		1,370
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
51	50		2,550
51	30		1,530
102	20		2,040
102	15		1,530
1530	8		12,240
11475	4		45,900
13,395 Prizes, 20,835 Blanks	34,605 Tick'ts.		$102,660.

Tickets $4 Halves $2 Quarters $1.

For Tickets or Shares, Address,

E. DUBOIS,

Washington City, D. C.

NOTICE.

AN Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 3d of October next, for two Delegates to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District. Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

Sept. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts for Anne-Arundel County, on the first Monday of October next, (being the 3d day thereof,) for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent said County in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

Sept. 15, R. tr.

IN CHANCERY.

12th Sept 1831.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Louis Gassaway, Trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of Samuel Mead, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 12th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one newspaper, before the 12th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $250 00.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur Can.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different branches embraced in her course of Instruction, are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Cornhill street, three doors below the State House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.

GRIST & SAW MILL, TO RENT,

NEAR the Head of Severn Run, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colopines, and a pair of Burs, good Hoisting Gloms, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 25th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sept. 15. 6w

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their reports of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October here.

JOHN H. WELLS,

Sec'y A. A. C. T. S.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HUBTON HUMPHREYS, A. M. *Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.*

EDWARD SPARRS, M. D. *Professor of Ancient Languages.*

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. *Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.*

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M. *Professor of Grammar.*

CHARLES T. PLUSSER. *Professor of Modern Languages*

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy.
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora, (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces. Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, requires, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated to, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, to a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy; and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - -	40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - -	40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, -	50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the *alumni* of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of *Spring and Summer Stuffs for*

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

April 28 1831.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE.
ANNUAL RETROSPECT.
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt.

March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Capable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

Anne-Arundel County.

ON application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 2, 83 3m

Anne-Arundel County, sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28 3m

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Aug Ust, 1

ON application by petition to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.

Aug. 6w

BANKING HOUSE OF J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

No. 114, BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits, subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositer, 3 p. ct.

On Deposits subject to 30 days notice, 4 p. ct.

On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice, 5 p. ct.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits.

Aug 18. 4w.

MARKET FARM FOR RENT.

THE Market Farm, called FAIRFIELD, on the Patapsco river, immediately opposite Fort M'Henry, containing five hundred and fifty acres, all inclosed under one fence. This Farm has a variety of fine Fruit Trees, and a Young Peach Orchard, now in bearing, of the very best selection, and has been in cultivation for the last seven years as a Market Farm, being one of the best situations near Baltimore. For Terms apply to

RICHARD CROMWELL,
Lower Patapsco Bridge.

Sept. 1. 3w*

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols.	$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols.	4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber,	18¾
Watson's Theological Institutes	2 50
Family Visiter	1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary	3
Dr. Chalmers' Works,	3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart,	1 25

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Shroeder, and 3 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts to $3 50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

BALTIMORE, September 1, 1831.

CLARK'S NEW LOTTERY,

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in *Baltimore*, on Thursday, Sept. 29,

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Hall Tickets $1. Quarters 50 cts—to be had

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.

September 8

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday the 29th September.*

Highest Prize, 6.000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is 6,000
1	of	2,000	is 2,000
1	of	1,000	is 1,000
1	of	500	is 500
1	of	300	is 300
1	of	200	is 200
4	of	100	is 400
5	of	50	is 250
10	of	20	is 200
20	of	10	is 200
100	of	5	is 500
150	of	3	is 450
10,000	of	2	is 20,000

10,291 Prizes $32,000

September 8.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants for Liberia on the 19th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the Agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street near Welcome Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING, MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, } Executors.

Baltimore, August 15th 1831.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of September next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the estate and interest of Daniel Smith, is and to a

Lot of Ground,

In the village, called Eldridge Landing, at the corner near the seventh mile stone, on the Washington road, together with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to convey the above property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee

June 25. ts.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

Aug. 18. tw.

CITY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the City and Primary School Taxes, are now due. The Collector will call on those persons who have not paid their bills.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

Sept. 1.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1831. NO. 38

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an orphan boy,
With nought on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
No kin nor kind to take my part;
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas! for me.

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother too, I meet to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chanc'd the transient tear to rise.
But cause of tears were rarely found,
For all my heart was youthful glee,
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss was there for me.

But, ah! there came a war, they say,
What is a war?—I cannot tell;
But drums and fifes did sweetly play,
And loudly rang our village bell.
Indeed it was a pretty sound,
I thought,—nor could I then foresee
That when the kiss of love went round
There soon should be no kiss for me.

A scarlet coat my father took
And sported as bright as bright could be.
And feathers that so gaily shook,
All in a shining cap had he.
Then how my little heart did bound,
Alas! I thought, it fine to see,—
No dream, that when the kiss went round,
There soon should be no kiss for me.

At length the bell again did ring,—
There was a victory, they said
'Twas what my father said he'd bring,
But, ah! it brought my father dead.
My mother shriek'd, her heart was sore,
She clasp'd me to her trembling knee,—
Oh God! that you may never know
How cold a kiss she gave to me!

But once again,—but once again,
These lips mother's kisses felt;
That once again,—that once again,
The tale a heart of stone would melt.
'Twas when upon a death-bed laid,
(And I was called that sight to see,)
"My child, my child," she feebly said,
And gave the parting kiss to me.

So now I am an Orphan Boy,
With nought below my heart to cheer;
No mother's love, no father's joy,
No kin nor kind to wipe the tear.
My Lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas! for me.

From the Enterpeiad.

VANDA.

It may not be unseasonable at the present state of affairs in Poland, to look back into her heroic annals, and bring up long forgotten though well authenticated facts, to illustrate that fame for deeds of daring, which has been justly awarded to a once powerful and proud nation. Long before Poland took the rank of kingdom, while its sovereigns, though independent, held only the humble rank of dukes, which rank by the way, not quite so nearly associated with royalty now as in those days,) the feudal coronet of Poland fell hereditarily upon the head of Vanda, a young and beautiful princess; and though her simple title of duchess of Poland might sound small by the side of the bundle of royalty unknown by the name of Constantine, &c. &c., there was never a male sovereign of Poland, either in the days of prosperity or dishonour, in whose breast beat a worthier or more heroic heart.

The renown of her beauty, her wisdom, and of her power, reached every corner of Europe. The muffled chieftains of the north paused in the pursuit of the white bear, to meditate upon the means of finding favour with the beautiful Vanda. The luxurious courts even of Italy suffered the flattery of present beauties to give place to the praises of the beautiful Vanda. The eastern slave traders, while they offered their beauties for sale to any turbaned lump of indolence who had gold to buy them, could give them no higher praise than that they were fair as the duchess Vanda; and the grave, blue eyes of the German princess's dilated with wonder, when they listened to the trumpet-tongued renown of the unrivalled Vanda.

Among the bravest and most generous of the Teutonic princes, was Rithogar. Young accomplished, renowned in war, and able to bring into the field the best disciplined army of all Europe, he had reason to be proud; and this pride roused in him a determination to ask the hand of Vanda in marriage. His determinations were no sooner made than acted; and an ambassador was forthwith despatched to the court of Poland to make the request.

Vanda had heard of the fame of Rithogar, and a deep and restless spirit had long wrought in her bosom to see this gem of chivalry, and judge by her own sight whether the half she had heard were true.

The ambassador of Rithogar, like the herald of some boasting knight, lost no pains to swell and exaggerate the fame of his royal master; and, to crown his skill at embellishment, declared himself authorized, should the suit of his master be rejected, to declare war forthwith. Our fair readers will need no time to decide whether such a mode of courtship was likely to please a mind like that of Vanda.

At such a threat, the fire of Polish pride burst into a consuming flame. The gray headed guardians of Vanda's court would not endure such an insult to the honour of Poland. The ardent youth buckled on their armour, and swore a princess so fair as theirs should not be insulted with impunity by any sovereign living. Thousands of chieftains, not unknown either in the arts of war or love, rallied around her standard, and the first intelligence which reached Rithogar of the event of his suit, was, that Vanda was ready to march upon his dominions with an overwhelming army; such an army too as made even Rithogar, the first in war, turn pale and wish for peace. But would he sue for peace? Would he bow and make concessions to a scornful woman, while all Europe feared his arms? Never! All the resentment which slighted love can arouse, forbade him. He called for arms, and at the head of his unrivalled troops, rushed to his frontiers, ready to meet the invaders even on their own ground.

The armies came in sight of each other on the banks of the Vistula. Here were the well trained and stately bands of Rithogar, waiting for the word to advance, when the hour should come judged most propitious by their careful and heroic leader. There were the tall ranks of fearless Poles, watching with fearless precaution for the advantage, which should make victory at once easy and complete. Front to front and line to line, the wide tented fields of the two armies, presented a sight of beauty and grandeur, which was too soon to become a wilderness of terror and blood. Man looked forth on his fellow man, impatient to waste his blood. It would seem that the beauty of the flowery field was hateful in the eyes of men, that they should so eagerly pant for the hour to deluge it in blood. And what was the cause of such angry strife? What mighty object of passion could array thousands against thousands, in deadly hate—hate which blood alone could assuage? That little fluttering capricious thing,—a woman's heart! Oh, what degenerated beings lovers have become, if a heart was then worth such sacrifices! And if the female heart is now underrated, how melancholy it is to reflect what blood and treasure and liberty has been immolated upon its altars, in the years of triumph! How much more melancholy the thought that, in the strife we are about to record, the heart was won before a blow was struck, and the ardour of the chivalrous spirit which presided over the armies of Rithogar and Vanda, extinguished forever the fire they intended to cherish!

In the dead of the night, while the dreams which visited the tents of the two armies, if any slept, were darkly shadowed and chilled by visions of the coming strife, Vanda, by the assistance of her maids passed through her own camp, and in the disguise of a peasant pretended to bring intelligence from the enemy, penetrated the very presence of Rithogar. She had sighed in secret to look upon one with whose name an innate feeling, like that of love, had taught her to associate all that was manly and worthy of her heart. She found him more than her love had imagined to her, and her heart sunk before him whom she had refused her hand. She did not discover herself; but she went from his presence a conquered princess,—not subdued by arms, but by the sceptre of all-victorious love. Slowly she measured her steps back to her tent, and spent the night in resolutions to sue for peace, as soon as the day-light should break upon her camp.

With the approach of dawn, she summoned her chieftains to her tent, and apprised them of her desire for peace. Looks which she liked not passed from eye to eye, and too plainly told her that, for the first time, her wishes were likely to be disputed by her most loyal followers. She entered deeply into her arguments to prove the advantages from a peace, and an alliance with Rithogar; but very few of her council could see any such advantages. The language of entreaty was then used, and still fewer would listen. She then put on the stern attitude of command, and not one would yield to her wishes! They all looked upon her desire for peace, as the effect of fear. Why did she not tell them at once that she had seen and loved the object of their indignation?

With the first light of the sun the sound of the trumpet and the clashing of the steel told that the armies had met. The day began it, and the night ended the work of carnage, by the utter overthrow and flight of the troops of Rithogar. Never had the shouts of 'Victory' a tune so dreadful to the ear of a conqueror, as that which Vanda heard, just as the twilight was falling upon the dark Vistula. She left her tent, alone, and her brave chieftains sought her in vain, to flatter her pride with the history of their success. Every tent was searched. No clue could be found to her mysterious departure—and the shouts of 'Victory' were silenced by the anxiety for the fate of her for whom the victory had been gained.

Among the broken legions of Lithogar all was silent and gloom. The few who were left to seek out their friends amidst the dead and dying, wandered slowly and fearfully from spot to spot, where the battle had left its heaps of victims, stooping low to search fearingly into every face, with the terrible hope of finding their quest at every step.—Near the river, where the Teutonic life guards had taken their last and desparate stand; and where the heaps of slain had sent out rivulets of blood which mingled with the waters of that beautiful stream, there walked alone a female form, graceful as a sylph, and in an attire which surpassed in richness all that the sad survivors of the conflict had ever before seen. The weary but unhurt enquirers for the dead forgot their own sorrows in the contemplation of her beautiful melancholy. Even the dying opened their stiffening eyes with wonder, doubting whether their vision had not already become susceptible of angelic forms.

Slowly she passed from body to body, or looked searchingly into the faces of those who stood upon the field of death, on the same gloomy errand with herself, but said not word. The eyes of all were turned upon her, and many to get the object of their search, in their curiosity to know whom the beauteous stranger sought. At last a shriek burst from her, and she pronounced the name "Rithogar!" "Where? Where?"—inquired many voices, which were only answered by her rushing forward, and falling upon the body, which her eye, quicker than all the others, had discovered at a glance.

The body of the unfortunate Prince was quickly surrounded by his faithful surviving guards; but the sight of a body so beauteous, clinging to his stiffened and bloody corpse, overwhelmed them with astonishment. Fear of surprise by the victorious enemy, at length compelled them to tear her from his body; yet she attempted to follow them, uttering incessantly the name of Rithogar. Pity moved the leader of the remnant of Rithogar's followers, and he halted a moment to demand her name. At this question, a dying Polish chieftain, who had been left on the field, and had just raised his bleeding body to gaze in wonder at the strange scene before him, groaned aloud,—"It is Vanda, and we have all died in vain!" Saying this, he dropped his head, and closed his eyes forever.

The followers of Rithogar stood like pillars of marble, in the speechlessness of wonder and despair. No one could speak or move. All eyes were turned upon the beauteous cause of all their grief; yet none could upbraid a being of such angelic brightness.—She turned and uttered a maniac laugh. They heard no more; but swift as a deer she darted towards the Vistula, and the next moment the waters, in mercy, closed over her sorrows for ever. That her story might not be lost, some writers say, her name was given to the region long known as Vandalia.

From the New York Mirror.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school he was always wishing himself a man, 'for then,' thought he, 'I shall not be obliged to be forever at my book, and live in constant fear of the school master.'

When he became a young man, he left school with delightful anticipations of the freedom and pleasures he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning till night, was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

'I wonder, he often said to himself, I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to heaven I was out of my time, and then I should be my own master.'

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and wrote Esquire to his name. Here he would sit whole mornings, with his feet against the fender or jambs, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

'I wish to heaven,' would he say to himself, 'I had something to do.'

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowed in upon him, till he had hardly time to sleep or eat his meals.

"Zounds!" cried he, 'one might as well be a galley-slave. I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy; no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds."

But, as it was impossible to become a school-boy again, Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich; so rich that he thought he might leave off practice and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a little while, it was delightful to have nothing to do, and go where he pleased. But doing nothing tires a man, at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

"I wish," said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do, I wish I had something to employ me.

All at once he was seized with a desire to be a great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes to the desire of power. He entered on the arena of Politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state and at length saw nobody above him.

"Well," thought he, I have it at last. I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself. In the first place, I shall do just as I please.

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

"I am not inclined to see any body just now; tell him to call again."

"But, sir, it is a man of consequence, and one of your best friends, he may be offended.

"Very well, let him come in."

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district, and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment, either for himself or somebody else.

"Well, said Horatio, "thank heaven he's gone. I'll go and take a ride into the country before dinner."

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came in to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be bad policy to offend. After a few wry faces from Horatio he was let in.

The visitor being a knowing character, sat a long time, became very facetious, cracked jokes, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death, thought he had brought him into a humour to do any thing he desired. Accordingly he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented, in favour of a great public improvement. Horatio had been specially instructed by divers old statesmen, to give good words if he could give nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing old gentleman went his way, chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into humour of granting favours.

"I never met such a tiresome blockhead," quoth Horatio. 'I'll make it a point to oppose his application.'

It was too late to ride out before dinner, and he sat down to his meal without appetite, thinking he would have the afternoon to himself, at all events. By the time he had dined, there were six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the servant of the people. The particular business of each was to beg some particular favour. Horatio felt in an excellent humour for denying them all.

"What a tedious business!' said he. "But I shall have a comfortable evening at all events."

In the evening visitors dropped in, one after another, until he had quite a levee. Every one tried to make himself particularly agreeable, for each had a favour to ask; and they talked so much that Horatio thought he had a swarm of bees in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visitors, and promised all they asked, they went away.

"I wish to heaven somebody would call one of these times, to give me something, instead of begging favours, as they do, there would be a little variety in that."

He rung for his slippers, but the sound of his bell was drowned by a violent ring at the outer door. The porter announced a stranger.

"Tell him to call to-morrow—I am just going to bed;'

"He says he has most urgent business, and must see you to-night, sir."

"Despatches from abroad, I suppose; show him in."

The bearer of despatches, entered, and after looking cautiously around, seeing that all the doors were shut, and that nobody was under the sofa, hemmed three times and began.

'I beg pardon, sir, for this untimely visit, but I trust you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion; I came, sir, to give you'——

"Heaven be praised,' thought Horatio, here is a man that has got something to give at me last."

I took the liberty, sir, as a devoted friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the course proper to be pursued, in order to defeat a plot of the opposition, of which I have just been confidently apprised.

"Sir,' said Horatio, 'I feel under infinite obligations; may I ask what it is!"

The adviser took till three in the morning to finish his communication and advice. Before he had ended, Horatio was two thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind this signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pure good will.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare, either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

"I wish to heaven said he, 'I was a private man, with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mirvin, I am glad to see you. It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing."

Mirvin was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others, a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, and what he was, tho' he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind-hearted man, though he had not the reputation of it; for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious misfortunes, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first friendly salutations, Mirvin assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and enquiring how he liked his new situation.

"You neither look so well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declarations."

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his wishes, from boyhood upwards—from the time he thought he was free from the labours and confinement of school, till he realized them all, step by step, and became a great many since when, he had done little else than wish himself a school-boy again.

"It is the history of mankind," said Mirvin, after listening attentively; 'and of all living things I believe if there be any truth in the fable.'

"What fable?' asked Horatio.

"I will tell you,' replied the old man, his eye lighting up with arch intelligence; 'will you promise to listen?"

"Provided you neither ask a favour nor give advice," said the other. "I have had enough of both lately."

Agreed. Once upon a time a certain atom which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animates, or at least in those days, did animate all nature, being trod upon by a little insect, that has never been of sufficient consequence to be christened in English or Latin; exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

"If I were but an insect!" cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him that moment. "O, Jupiter Ammon, Jupiter Ammon, he repeated, "wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were as big as that which just now insulted me, I could then get out of the way of danger.'

"Jupiter, whom nothing escaped, laughed, ready to die at hearing this request, which he granted, in a fit of good humour. The little atom was as proud as a peacock, and strutted with great dignity until it chanced that he encountered an ant, which walked right over him without ceremony, either accidentally or by design.

"O, Jupiter Ammon!" exclaimed the little insect without a name, "what a thing it is to be so small that nobody can see you! Would I were an ant, and then nobody would dare to insult me,'

"Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The little ant strutted about, who but he! prouder than ever, and flattered himself he was somebody.

"It is worth while to live thus with the eyes of the universe upon us,' cried he, when just at that instant a great wasp darted at him and he narrowly escaped by running into his hole.

"Body o' me,' exclaimed he, panting with rage and fear, "body o' me! what a misery it is to be nothing but an ant. If I were only a wasp now I should be somebody. O, Jupiter Ammon, would I were a wasp!"

"Jupiter, as usual, granted his prayer, for he began to be highly amused with his little atom."

"The wasp frisked with his great tail and admired his little waist, just like a fashionable fine lady, until one day, not minding what he was about, he got entangled in a large spider web, where he remained struggling while the spider sat trembling with eagerness, waiting till he should exhaust himself by his efforts, to pounce upon him. At length supposing the moment arrived, he darted towards him, just as he had made a last desperate effort and escaped the toils.

"Truly a pleasant sort of a life this,' quoth the wasp, "to be forever in danger of being caught and eaten up by spiders. O, Jupiter Ammon, if I could only be a beautiful speckled spider!" and a spider he became from that moment.

"Mercy upon us what a big creature was he, and what havoc he made among the wasps and flies, till a great moth, blundering his way in the twilight, bolted right through his fine web, as big round as a cart-wheel, dotted with imprisoned flies, and not only carried all away, but put the spider's life in jeopardy.

"Fire and fury!" exclaimed he, "there is a month's provisions and an age's toil all swept away in a moment. O, Jupiter Ammon, make me a great moth, I beseech thee!" No sooner said than done, and moth was he.

"Nothing was ever so happy as our new made moth. He flew from flower to flower, tasted their sweets, gamboled whithersoever he pleased, till one night seeing a candle in an open window, he became enamoured of its splendour, and rushed towards it, so singed his wings and burned his body that he lay in the greatest agony.

"I am dying—O Jupiter Ammon! make me an atom, again," and he perished with this humble request on his lips.

"And now for the moral of my story,' said Mirvin.

"I comprehend" said Horatio, my own experience furnishes it. From an atom I have become a moth, flitting about the candle, and every moment in danger of scorching my wings and falling to the ground. But suppose the moth had become an eagle and king of all the birds?"

"He would have only the more bitterly experienced the folly of being discontented with his former state, and sighed for the ease and insignificance of an atom.

"But suppose he had become an atom again?"

"Then he would have longed to become an eagle once more. And thus ends the circle of human wishes." P.

FOREIGN.

Late from England.

From the Boston Gazette.

Prospect of a General War in Europe! Change in the French Ministry!

The ship Georgia, Smith, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of August. Mr. Topliff has favoured us with the Liverpool Advertiser of that date, containing extracts from London papers to the evening of the 4th, the most important of which, we copy below. The news by this arrival is of a warlike character. It will be seen that Holland had commenced hostilities against Belgium, assisted, according to one of the papers, by Prussia. If this report be true, a general war between the great powers is inevitable. A change in the French Ministry had taken place.

London, August 4.

DECLARATION OF THE RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST BELGIUM, BY THE KING OF HOLLAND.

We have received this morning (says the Globe) the following important announcement from our private correspondent at Brussels:—

Brussels, August 2d, 1831. Tuesday evening.

"The important intelligence has just reached us that General Chasse had declared that the armistice will be at end on Thursday, the 4th of August at nine o'clock in the evening. This news has excited the greatest sensation in this capital. Groups of people, gathered round the cafes and on the public places, are discussing it with a lively interest. Couriers are despatched in all directions. His Majesty, King Leopold, who is now at Liege, would of course receive the intelligence direct from Antwerp. It will, no doubt, accelerate his return hither.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lloyd's agent at Antwerp, dated 2d instant, in relation to the same determination:—

"A notice of the cessation of the armistice between the Dutch and the Belgians, arrived at head-quarters in this city at 1 o'clock, A M. It was sent by General Chasse, upon orders from his Majesty King William, notifying that on Thursday next, at half past 9, P. M each belligerent should be considered at liberty to commence hostilities. General Chasse adds in his letter, that if provoked sooner by any 'act of hostility, he would consider himself necessitated, to open his fire. The town is in a state of great alarm."

The Globe intimates that Holland relies mainly upon Prussia and adds, it is difficult to perceive how Prussia can defend Holland, without drawing on a general war, or a wider difference.

From Antwerp, says the Globe, the letters of Tuesday state, that three Dutch frigates, several gun-boats, and a ship of war of 84 guns, had arrived in the Scheldt, and more were expected. The Governor of Antwerp had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, calling upon them, in case of necessity, to defend their property; but many of them were flying from the town. The Prince of Orange, it is added, had put himself at the head of his army, and with it marched towards Venloo, for the purpose of defending and maintaining the Dutch territories.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, we have received London papers to August 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th, both inclusive.—They confirm the reported renewal of hostilities between Holland and Belgium, and give increased reason to apprehend a general war in Europe. A French army of 40,000 men has actually entered Belgium.

London, Aug. 6.—Intelligence of the renewal of hostilities between Holland and Belgium, was received by express in Paris at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and appear to have produced an extraordinary sensation there. But concurrently with the announcement of the fact, came a requisition from King Leopold to Louis Philippe for assistance in the support of a right, which the French, as well as others of the Great Powers of Europe, had guaranteed to him. The King called the Council, and the result has been a recognition of the claim, and the issuing of an order for a French army immediately to cross from the North into Belgium. Marshal Gerard, the King's friend, has been appointed to command this army, and he is, by this time, upon his march, at the head of 40,000 Frenchmen, for Flanders. This step, may be the inception of a continental war. France takes it without consulting or caring for the co-operation of Russia, Prussia, or Austria. The King seems at last to be made sensible of his true position, but Europe will have to thank the Dutch King, for striking the first blow. Who can prophecy by whom or when the last shall be given?

From Galignani's Messenger.

Soon after the Council had resolved to grant succour to to Belgians, the Duke of Orleans hastened to the quarters of his regiment of Hussars, where he was received with the most cordial acclamations, the news of the war having arrived before him. After forming the regiment into a circle, he addressed them in the following impressive terms:—Brave comrades—Holland, in contempt of treaties and of the rights of nations, has attacked the generous people of Belgium, our ally, who claimed the aid of France, and the King, my father, has resolved to fly to their defence. This very evening I take my departure with the brave Marshal Gerard.—Comrades, we shall meet again on the frontier, and it is in the face of the enemy I will prove that I am as worthy as I am proud of marching at your head." This address was received with enthusiasm, and answered with shouts of 'Vive le Roy,' 'Vive le France.' The regiment commenced its march yesterday morning, and was cheered as they passed along the quays and boulevards, by the cries of 'Vive le Roy,' 'Vive Paris,' 'Vive la France,' from crowds of citizens assembled on each side of the road.

Since Thursday, frequent communications have taken place among the corps dramatique.

The Government has transmitted to the ministers of the four Great Powers at Paris, namely, England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, an explanatory note upon the entrance of the French troops into Belgium. The Government declares in their note that it consented to afford the succour of an army to King Leopold, with the sole view of protecting him against the attacks of the King of Holland. The ministry give a formal pledge to the four Powers to recall the troops to France as soon as the Dutch shall cease hostilities. The Envoys of the four powers, we understand, acknowledge the receipt of this note, and have already sent it off to their respective Courts.

A telegraphic despatch received at Chatham announces the arrival there of four regiments of infantry, with pieces of cannon, and directs the Dutch Fleet to provide for their immediate embarkation. Their destination is not known. Among the ships moored in the roads are the Courageux and the Polonais, both cut down ships of the line, with four frigates of 60 guns each, and two bomb vessels. *Journ. du Com.*

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

Letters from Warsaw of the 26th of July, says that the Landsturm under Gen. Zaluski is constantly engaged with the Russians, and not without advantage, and that Kalisch is still occupied by the Landsturm. The ravages of the cholera in the Russian army are dreadful.

WAR BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Hostilities have commenced between Holland and Belgium, and the troops of the two contending nations are now in presence of each other on the whole of the line. The Dutch have signalized their entry upon the Belgian territory, on the Flanders side, by devastation, inundation and fire, making war even upon women, and sacrificing defenceless men. Several farmers have been victims of plunder, and have seen their farms destroyed by fire. The Belgian troops, however, are said to be full of enthusiasm, and the first engagement has shown that this atrocious invasion of the Dutch will cost them dear. We subjoin the important proclamation issued by King Leopold on setting out to take the command of the troops. It is an animated and manly appeal, honourable to the King and calculated to make him respected and beloved by his people.

Belgians! In taking possession of the throne to which the national will has called me, I said, in addressing myself to the representatives of Belgium—"If, in spite of all the sacrifices made for preserving peace, we should be menaced with war, I would not hesitate to appeal to the courage of the Belgian people, and I hope that they will rally around their chief in the defence of their country and national independence. These words I now address to the nation at large. Without any preliminary declaration, the enemy have suddenly resumed hostilities, disregarding at the same time the engagement which result from a suspicion of arms, and the principles which regulate civilized men. They have not hesitated to commit the most odious violation of the rights of nations, and by surprise they wish to obtain some momentary advantage.

These are the same men whom you saw in September; they re-appear in the midst of a peaceful population preceded by devastation and flame. Strong in the conviction of our right we shall repulse this unexpected aggression; we shall oppose force to force. You have once already vanquished Holland. You have commenced the revolution by victory, and by victory you will consolidate it. You will not be faithless to your glorious remiscenses. Your enemy awaits you at places which already once before witnessed their defeat. Every one of us will do his duty. A Belgian like yourselves, I will defend Belgium. I rely on the Civic Guard, on the army, and the courage and devotion of all. I repair to my post. I there expect all the Belgians to whom country, honour, and liberty are dear.

LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

On Friday a conference of the Ambassadors from Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Sebastiana,) and the Interior, (M. Perier,) took place at the office of the latter, where the views of the French Government with respect to Belgium were laid before the Ambassadors of the four great powers. These were explicitly stated to be,—that the troops of the King of Holland should be driven from the Belgic territory; and this being done, the French army would withdraw from Belgium, and that not a single soldier of the French Army should enter any one of the Belgic fortresses.

With these assurances, the Ambassadors are said to have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. Messengers to their respective Governments were, of course instantly despatched by each, and suspicion and alarm were superceded by confidence and feelings of amity & security, that the peace of Europe generally would not be disturbed.

The Dutch army is divided in four divisions, Lieut Gen. Meyer, with 7 or 8,000 men, theatens Venloo, and Limburg. The prince of Orange, with the duke of Saxe Weimer's corps was this morning at Harenthal's his outposts towards Liers and Westerloo. Prince Frederick is moving on Breda and Bergen op Zoom, by Capelle and Eckeren. The Dutch reserve occupies Turnhout; in all, the army is composed of 48,000. The wanton acts of plunder and incendearism committed by the Dutch troops, are quite disgraceful.

The King (Leopold) has removed his head-quarters to Malines, from whence he can readily visit the divisions.

Aug. 6, P. M.: "The armistice for an additional 24 hours, has in my decided opinion, been affected thro' the prompt and judicious proceedings of Mr Elderman, whereby the destruction of this fine city has been arrested for the present, and I have no doubt altogether. I met about 100 wounded Belgians 2 hours since, from the sally from the citadel last night and early this morning. The spirit of the Belgians appears determined. I saw about 2000 volunteers this morning march from Brussels, part to this, and part in the direction of Louvain. The same feeling pervades the whole country about Namur and Liege, from whence I returned last night."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Hamburg, Aug. 2—The Cracow Courier contains some extracts of Warsaw papers dated July 25th. Among these are three reports from the Commander-in-Chief to the National Government.

No. 1 dated from the Head quarters, 17th July states, that the General having been in person to the corps under Gen. Gurzenowski, found that the accounts he had sent were less favourable than the actual success warranted. The number of prisoners was 1,200 and 16 officers, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded very great. A cannon, too, was taken.

No. 2, relates to a successful attack made on the 15th, by order of General Skrzynecki, on a division of the Kassan regiment of Dragoons posted in a village between Rozan and Astrolenka, 120 of the Russians were made prisoners, and a great quantity of baggage, &c. taken. Their killed and wounded amounted to 3 officers and 54 men, and the rest of the division was dispersed in the woods. The Poles had one man killed, and a few slightly wounded. This is dated from the head-quarters near the town of Jerusalem.

No. 3, gives an account of a plan concerted by the Commander-in-chief, with Generals Chrzanowski and Romarino, to surprise a part of the corps of Gen. Rudiger at Siedlec. The Russians, however, got notice of the plan and retreated, but were obliged to abandon a quantity of baggage, &c. which fell into the hands of General Chrznowski's corps. The Russians lost 121 soldiers and a physician, and 86 killed and wounded.—Lieut. Col. Zamoyski, who was sent by Gen. Romarino, to attack a part of Rudiger's vanguard in Zork, arrived there on the 19th, before day-break, and took 54 dragoons, with their horses; the Russians had besides, above 60 killed and wounded.—Dated, Head-Quarters, July 20.

The Russians were yesterday 20 miles from Warsaw; they are pressing forward in two columns, the one by the way of Nowal, and the other by Lawcek, our foreposts are at Lublin, they are constantly engaged with the Russian cavalry. Woulawek was taken by the Russians after an obstinate defence.

WARSAW, July 25.—On the 19th, our cavalry had a most obstinate battle with that of the enemy, at Brzesc, which place was taken and re-taken several times. Our troops, at length, maintained themselves in the town, and spent the night there.

WARSAW, July 25.—The Russians have pushed their advanced posts from Niessawa to the vicinity of Conin. The Landsturm is continually engaged with them. Great enthusiasm is every where displayed. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael has left the army to return to Petersburgh. General Jaraczewski, and Lieut. Col. Zabieski, with the Polish troops in the province of Plozk, have died of the cholera.

The Russian prisoners have been brought into the capital, in the last two days.

TOOTH ACHE.

Dr. Ryan, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives in the Medical Journal for July the following interesting statement. A gentleman who attends my lectures (Mr. Myers, of Newington-causeway,) frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth-ache, though three years have now elapsed.—During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while labouring under the most intense pain from tooth-ache. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was produced. I have since used it in numerous cases, and invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days or weeks, and in others not for months.—The best mode of employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to washed with tepid water.—The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application will be required before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and when the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or filling teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersed a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all the diseases of the teeth and gums, though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of tooth-ache. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons, and pregnant women. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied. *London Paper.*

As we feared, the late freshet at the South begins to produce sickness. A letter from Augusta, dated 7th instant, states, that, since the rise in the Savannah river, "the sickness is truly alarming—four hundred cases on one side of the river—eight deaths last night—every person who can is leaving the place." We hope that we may not hear even worse news from South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, before many days.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Harry Cole, who was tried at Lockport last week for the murder of R. W. Ide, a canal driver, was convicted of manslaughter in the *fourth degree.*

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 22, 1831.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a poll for Congress in this district, at the next election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Assembled in the Senate Chamber, on Monday, with the exception of Mr. Edelen, of Prince-George's, and Mr. Comegys, of Kent, who were prevented by indisposition from attending. The College qualified according to the Constitution.

JOSEPH KENT, Esq. was appointed President, and Joseph H Nicholson, Esq. Clerk.

A Committee on Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Potts, Heath, Dickinson, and Spence.

The College then adjourned till half past eight o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, September 20.

The College met. Present the same as on yesterday.

The College proceeded to the election of a Senate, by ballot. On examination, it appeared that the following Gentlemen were elected, to wit:

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

John G. Chapman, *of Charles County.*
William T. Wootton, *of Prince-George's County.*
Octavius C. Taney, *of Calvert County.*
Benjamin S. Forrest, *of Montgomery County*
Thomas Sappington, *of Frederick County.*
Bene S. Pigman, *of Allegany County.*
Charles F. Mayer, *of Baltimore City.*
James Montgomery, *of Harford County.*
Dennis Claude, *of the City of Annapolis.*

EASTERN SHORE,

Littleton P. Dennis, *of Somerset County.*
Henry Page, *of Dorchester County.*
William Hughlett, *of Talbot County.*
George Reid, *of Caroline County.*
Samuel G. Osborne, *of Kent County.*
Thomas Emory, *of Queen-Anne's County.*

Having admitted into our paper of last week, an article from the "Christian Watchman" entitled "An Anecdote of Universalism," we consider ourselves bound to publish the "Reply," with an assurance that nothing more on the subject of "disputed points of doctrine" shall hereafter be introduced into our columns.

Reply to the "Anecdote of Universalism."

Mr. Green.—In the Gazette of the 18th ult. I observed an article in relation to Universalism, and from that conclude, that you are willing to publish articles on disputed points of doctrine, I have, therefore, concluded to send a reply to the anecdote for insertion in your paper.

The amount of the anecdote is, that the four selectmen, who commenced the discourse with the other, who was a doctor, and a believer in endless misery, did not believe in Universalism, as they professed, *because they could not take their own lives.* This was the logic of the doctor. That such reasoning may satisfy those, whose minds are prejudiced against Universalism, is possible; but that it will shake the *faith* of any well informed Universalist, is not possible. And the logic of it, as much proves the falsity of Calvinism and Arminianism, as of Universalism. This will be evident, after it is applied to the two systems. I will first take Calvinism—this teaches, that God has elected some to endless life, and reprobated the rest to endless pain—and that the fate of the elect and non-elect is immutably fixed. To those, who receive this as truth, I might say, do you believe in the Calvinistic doctrine of election and reprobation? They would answer "yes." Do you believe you are the elect? Some might say "no;" but if they did, it would be a singular occurrence; for generally they say, "yes," to such a question. To those who should say yes, I might say, do you believe you shall be happy when you die? They would answer "yes." Are you happy now? They would answer, as all answer this question, "no, we are far from it." How do men act when they are unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach? "They endeavour to obtain that happiness." Then I might ask them, if they would take pills, which would carry them in one hour, without pain, from this world of trouble, to a world, according

Universalism.

Again, apply it to the Arminian system. That teaches, that saints may fall from grace, and fall of salvation; therefore, their present faith is not surety of final happiness. To those who receive this, I might say, do you believe in the Arminian system? "Yes." Do you believe saints can fall from grace? "Yes." Do you believe present faith a surety of final happiness? "No." Are you now in the exercise of faith? "Yes." And if you should be struck dead now, think you would be happy? "Yes." Are you happy now? "No, we are far from it." How do people do when unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach? "They endeavor to obtain it." How are pills, which will in one hour, carry you without pain, from this world of trouble to a world of perfect felicity, will you take them? And they should say no, could I not say, according to the doctor's logic, gentlemen, you must excuse me from embracing your doctrine until I have better evidence that you believe it yourselves?

Again: I could apply this logic to parents who have children, not arrived to years of discretion; for they believe all who die in that state, will be happy—consequently, must be excused from embracing this doctrine till parents, who believe it, put their children to death, before they come to years of discretion. Therefore, according to the doctor's logic, not only Universalism is false, but Calvinism and Arminianism.

In conclusion, I would say, the anecdote teaches that Universalists are a respectable and intelligent body of christians, as four out of five selectmen were Universalists.

A UNIVERSALIST.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSURRECTION.

From the Raleigh Star.

We understand that about twenty-one negroes have been committed to jail in Edgecombe county, on a charge of having been concerned in concerting a project of rebellion. A slave has also been arrested and imprisoned in Duplin county, upon a similar allegation. He had communicated his knowledge of the scheme in agitation to a free man of color, who gave immediate information to the whites. Serious reports in relation to a revolt of the slaves in Wilmington and Sampson county reached this city, by the way of Smithfield, on Monday night and on Tuesday morning last. On Tuesday evening, certain intelligence from various sources reached us of an insurrection having occurred on Sunday night last in a part of Sampson and Duplin county. Its extent or the damage done is unknown to us. But, as the militia have been called out in the adjacent counties, we flatter ourselves that it will be speedily suppressed, and that the deluded wretches who are concerned in the diabolical attempt, will be made to suffer severely for their temerity.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

In Prince-George, on Tuesday last, a slave by the name of Christopher, belonging to Mr. Henry G. Heath, a blacksmith by trade, and a preacher by profession, was tried in the Court on a charge of being concerned with the Southampton conspirators and condemned to death. He is to be hung on the first Friday October next.

We learn that eight convictions have likewise taken place in Surrey county.

P. S. In addition to the foregoing account we learn that authentic information has reached Governor Floyd, that about [illegible] blacks are confined in Nansemond jail, charged with being concerned in the late insurrection in Southampton. *Richmond Whig.*

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, September 14.

RUMOURED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

We have an unpleasant duty to perform in acquainting our readers, that there is no doubt of a conspiracy having been recently formed among a portion of the slaves in the counties of Sampson and Duplin, in this state. Suspicion having been excited, we learn that during the last week, a slave of Thomas H. Mortimer, Esq. Sheriff of Sampson, who had been esteemed very faithful, and was usually entrusted with his master's wagon wherever it was sent to Wilmington, was arrested, and on examination, confessed that he and six or seven others had designed to be about an insurrection on the 1st of October ensuing. That their plan was to master the forces they could in those two counties, and thence to proceed to Wilmington, where they expected to collect a large force. The negroes implicated by him were arrested and committed for trial.

What we have subsequently heard, we trust has grown out of the above circumstance, or, at least, is greatly exaggerated; but we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers, and therefore state, that on Monday evening an express arrived here from Clinton, in Sampson, bringing letters from respectable gentlemen in that village, stating upon the authority of two persons, named [illegible] who had come express to Clinton at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, that the negroes had embodied themselves to the number of two hundred, about seventeen miles from Clinton, in what direction was not stated, but from the known intimacy and connexion existing between Mr. Mortimer and the gentleman at Clinton, we infer that the express came from Mr. Mortimer, who lives near the line of Duplin county, about fifteen miles from Clinton. The letters received here, state that an express had been forwarded to Wilmington.

number of 800, had encamped on Sunday night, at Rockfall Bridge, in Dublin, 40 miles from Wilmington, and about 50 miles from this place; and they were, and had been for several days, expected at Wilmington. The letter was written in great haste and excitement. Mr. Dudley had been under arms all the morning.

It is evident that the account received here, and that which produced such excitement at Wilmington, proceeded from the same source; and our readers may conjecture how much both accounts are exaggerated, from the circumstance that they vary so materially in the numbers stated to be assembled. For our own part, we confidently hope it is nothing more than a false alarm, growing out of the arrests stated above.

In this town and vicinity, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. But the way to ensure our safety, is to be well prepared for any event, and the authorities of our town have taken and are now taking prompt steps for security. They are distributing arms among the citizens, organizing additional military companies, and will in the course of this day (Tuesday) have every preparation made to meet danger, come from what quarter it may.

Several gentlemen of this place started for Clinton, on Monday night, with arms and ammunition. From them we are in hourly expectation of correct information.

Extract of a letter from Paris of a late date, received in this city.

"By far the most serious subject, however, which occupies every one, is the regular progress of the Cholera, which infests at this moment more than one half of Europe. No doubt is entertained but that it will be here very soon, and the quarantine is established even on packets arriving from England, where it is said to have shown itself. You cannot do better in America than to quarantine also *immediately*, for its contingance for a length of time on board ship, and its contagious character, are perfectly ascertained. Should it appear with you, recollect *(and make it known)* that to avoid the night air is the most important precaution against taking it. This was found the case in India, where it first broke out in 1818, after an interregnum of 120 years, and has marked its progress through Persia, Russia, &c. After which it seems desirable to clothe with flannel next the skin, and avoid low, moist residences. In the mountains its character has been less virulent. *Balt. American.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this City, on Sunday last, aged about ten years, after a severe illness, RICHARD, third son of the Rev. *N. J. Watkins*, an intelligent and interesting youth.

—— On Monday, Miss HENRIETTA, Daughter of the late Dr. *John Gwinn*, of Charles county, aged about eight years.

Baltimore, 15th September, 1831.

DIED,—In this city, on the afternoon of Monday the 12th inst. NICHOLAS WATKINS, a native of Annapolis, in the 18th year of his age.

At a meeting of the Students of Physic of the University of Maryland, held at the College buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst. J. T. N. Maddox, was called to the Chair, and L. C. M'Phail, appointed Secretary; when the following proceedings were entered into.

The Medical Class of the University of Maryland, view with the deepest feelings of regret, the death of their late fellow Student, NICHOLAS WATKINS, and sincerely sympathize with his relatives in the loss they have sustained—therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will wear crape for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairman forward to the parents of our deceased fellow student, a copy of these proceedings, and that a copy be handed for publication.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry F. Mayer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 14, 1831.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Divdend of three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton; upon personal application, or by power of attorney, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, SAM: MAYNARD, Cash'r.

The editors of the American and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 3aw3w.

IN CHANCERY,

[illegible] to obtain a decree for an account and for the sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, Junior, and that of John Fitzgerald, for the purpose of paying the arrears of rent due the complainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, a certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, by indenture of that date conveyed to a certain John Fitzgerald and William Lyles, Jr. and their heirs, a piece or parcel of ground situated in the town of Alexandria, now in the District of Columbia, and which is more particularly described in the said bill, yielding and paying therefor unto said Daniel Roberdeau, his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in the year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six pounds five shillings and six pence half penny Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weigh, at forty-eight shillings each, or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty eight shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight at forty-eight shillings each or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty-eight shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitzgerald, upon said conveyance being made, entered into and enjoyed and died seised and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—That said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, wife of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Selina Nickolas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thomas Patten, and by said Selina Nickolds, conveyed to complainant Hoffman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1823, the complainant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the complainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1823, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Howe, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald departed this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said John Fitzgerald departed this life in Virginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or estate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceased child of said Fitzgerald—Jane, the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee and Frances Lee.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. departed this life in Prince George's county, leaving a last will and testament, and that said testator died without making any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate generally, and as for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Mary [illegible] Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs, Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Harper, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sidney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Eleanor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry, That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Executors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testamentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles. That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch and Eliza, infants, children of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzgerald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the premises, and also by reason of their various residence, a great impediment exists to the recovery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity absolutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Eliza beth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court on the [illegible] before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test, [illegible] Clerk.

Sept. 22, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in the course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work.——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Cole-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w

POSTSCRIPT!

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

There have been three arrivals at New York since our last paper, viz—The Salem from Liverpool with advices to the 16th August—The Toronto, with Liverpool advices to the 16th—and the Alabama with Paris dates to the 16th August. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, American, Mercantile, and Standard offices, for extra sheets, from which we make the annexed extracts. We copy the intelligence in the order of its arrival. *Balt. Amer.*

BY THE SALEM.—HOSTILITIES BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF 50,000 MEN.

This ship brings Liverpool dates to the 19th August. The most important items by her are annexed.

From the London Herald, Aug. 9.

We have nothing to add to our notice of the Paris papers of saturday and Sunday. The great political problem of the day—the conduct of Prussia with respect to the Dutch war, is not yet solved; for it seems to be concealed upon all hands that the fiat of a European war or peace must issue from Berlin.

The French papers generally lean to the conclusion that Prussia is not hostilely resolved, and it gives diplomatic assurances to the same effect. But a few days must put an end to all doubts upon the subject. France, it is very evident, is burning for a war—the troops which left Paris on their way to Belgium were loudly cheered and loudly caressed by the people.—It will require some judgment to lay the spirit thus unreasonably evoked.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the Island of Java, in the East-Indies, which was at all times, considered a most important colony of Holland. It has declared for Belgium, and it was thought would lead to the defection of the whole island. This is another enemy which his Majesty may add to his already large list. He certainly has been singularly successful in provoking the hostility and exciting the contempt of mankind.

FRANCE.

Leopold applied simultaneously to England and France as members of the Alliance which had acclaimed an armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to march, because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris that immediate assistance was indispensably required for the protection of Belgium.

The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will enter Belgium solely to establish an armistice, and will evacuate the country again as soon as the Dutch troops shall have retired to their own territory.

[*Time 8th.*

From the London Sun of August 8th.

MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Events of importance thicken on us—the die is cast—and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the invasion of the Dutch. This is indeed, important news, and must lead to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night intelligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistice, and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns. Nearly at the same time an express arrived from King Leopold, demanding the aid of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repel the Dutch.—The French King immediately convoked a Council, at which M. Perrier and all the late Ministry attended. The result of their deliberations was the publication of an Extraordinary Edition of the Moniteur!

The decision of the French is at once prompt—bold—honourable—and in accordance with the proper expressed feelings of the nation. But the question arises, what will be the consequences of this step? We answer—War with Prussia—war with Russia—and very probably war with Austria! At present this seems unavoidable from the appearance of things, for it is impossible to conceive that the perfidious King of Holland, with all his obstinacy would have been mad enough to precipitate a war without the secret encouragement of Prussia and Russia. But he will yet pay dearly for his temerity.

Postscript to the Extraordinary Moniteur.

"A telegraphic despatch received this morning, at ten o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent, between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

"By order of the Counsellor of State,

"PREFECT OF POLICE."

From the Emancipation of Saturday's date.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Brussels, 4th of August—Thursday evening, Half past 5 o'clock.

"Our troops of the army of the Scheldt have repul

BY THE CANADA—*Six Days Later.*

The advices by the packet ship Canada are up to the 16th August from Liverpool, and to the 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 11th; and that, in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions, it is said, without firing a shot—manifestly, without reloading if they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully; and, in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering around her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again, through their mediation, be reinstated as a nation.

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland; and that for aught that appears, the Powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

BELGIUM.

Proclamation of Gen. Gerard to the French Soldiers.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

"Soldiers!—The army is called upon to protect the independence of the people, whom France places at the head of their friends. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall not in vain have called for the protection of the King of the French. The Dutch, who knew the jealousy of the Belgians, have again attempted to provoke it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutual accord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, we are going to defend the cause of France, by supporting our ally. You will do honour to the name of Frenchmen by your conduct in a friendly country: by it you will answer the expectation of our King, who counts on your discipline as much as he is convinced of your courage.

"Head-Quarters, at Maubeuge, Aug. 9.

(Signed) "Count Gerard, Marshall of France.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has of necessity yielded to the circumstances of the moment, and declined all further hostility against Belgium. His majesty, it is positively stated, has declared to the French and English governments that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian government as strictly confined to the two Belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers: but as he is *now* assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the Conference. His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the Commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th instant states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitsch was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

According to letters from Augsburg, which come through Paris, Prussia and Russia have [illegible] Government, in which [illegible] Government, in which [illegible] Government, in which

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Hector Humphreys, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.

Richard Grahame, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

Thomas E. Dudley, A. M.
Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.

Rev. John Decker, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

Charles T. Fluessen,
Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Eidoum's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora. (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora —(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, chiefly by the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, to a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - -	$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, -	$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, -	$30 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous Friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and established, in the year 1784, under the auspices of that venerable father, patriot and statesman, and has the honour of having reared for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 45 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the same.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne-arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their reports of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next.

JOHN B. WELLS,
Sec'y A. A. C. T. S.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn Run, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sep. 8. 6w

IN CHANCERY.

12th Sept 1831.

ORDERED that the sale made by Louis Gassaway, Trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of Samuel Mead, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 12th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 12th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $350 00.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur Can.

NOTICE.

AN Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 3d of October next, for two Delegates to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District. Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

Sept. 15.

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

Sept. 1.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, for the benefit of the several supplements thereto, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

Jul. 2, 83 3m

Anne-Arundel County, sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hunt trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 26. 3m

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Aug. 6th, 83.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS F. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r
Aug. 16 6w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Eastern or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 31, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts for Anne-Arundel County, on the first *Monday* of October next, (being the 3d day thereof,) for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent said County in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

Sept. 15. R. 6w

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

CLARK'S

BY which the purchaser of one or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, September

Highest Prize, $6,000

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1. Quarters 50 cts—to be had at

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

☞ Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.

September 8

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday, the 29th of September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of 2,000	is	2,000
1	of 1,000	is	1,000
1	of 500	is	500
1	of 300	is	300
1	of 200	is	200
4	of 100	is	400
5	of 50	is	250
10	of 20	is	200
20	of 10	is	200
100	of 5	is	500
150	of 3	is	450
10,000	of 2	is	20,000

10,892 Prizes $42,000

September 8.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres the Agent of the Society, at his house in Shar-p street near Welcome Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING,
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD, } Executive Committee.

Baltimore, August 15th 1831.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

Aug. 30 tm.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. U. [illegible]ELTZHEIMER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols.	$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols.	4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber,	81½
Watson's Theological Institutes	2 50
Family Visiter	1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary	3
Dr. Chalmers' Works,	3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart,	1 25

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Shroeder, and 3 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Deane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to $3 50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1831. NO. 39

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

ICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

IN CHANCERY,

Sept. 20, 1831.

Jacob Hoffman and others,
vs.
ane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for an account and for e sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, nior, and that of John Fitzgerald, for the rpose of paying the arrears of rent due the mplainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, r indenture of that date conveyed to a cer-in John Fitzgerald and William Lyles, Jr. their heirs, a piece or parcel of ground uated in the town of Alexandria, now in District of Columbia, and which is more rticularly described in the said bill, yield-g and paying therefor unto said Daniel Ro erdeau, his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in e year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six unds five shillings and six pence half penny, Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at ix shillings each, half Johannes weighing ine penny weight, at forty-four shillings ach, or in English guineas weighing five pen-y weight six grains at twenty eight shillings ach, or in any other gold or silver coins ac-ording to those rates and valuations, and up-n the 27th of August in the year 1786, and early, and every year forever afterwards, up-n the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty one pounds ighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Jo annes weighing nine penny weight at forty eight shillings each or in English guineas weigh ing five penny weight six grains at twenty-ight shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitz-erald, upon said conveyance being made, t k terred into and enjoyed and died seised and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—That said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, wife of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Seli a Nickolas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thom as Patten, and by said Selina Nickolds, con-veyed to complainant Hoffman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1823, the complai-nant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the com plainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1825, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Hoge, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald de-parted this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said John Fitzgerald departed this life in Vir ginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or es tate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceas ed child of said Fitzgerald—Jane, the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Ar thur Lee and Frances Lee.—That said Wil liam Lyles Jun'r departed this life in Prince George's county, leaving a last will and testa-ment, and that said testator died without mak ing any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate ge-nerally, and so for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Ma ry M. Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs, Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Har per, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sid-ney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Elea-nor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry. That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Exe cutors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testa-mentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles. That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has de-scended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch, and Eliza, infants, chil-dren of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzger-ald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the pre-mises, and also by reason of their various re-sidence, a great impediment exists to the re-covery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity ab solutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Eliza beth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzger-ald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Fran cis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this or der to be inserted once in each of three suc-cessive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the the 20th day of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test, Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur Can.
Sept. 22, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located him self permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the base ment story of his Dwelling, fronting the Mar ket House.

Sept. 13.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the in-struction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruc-tion are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ivory Paint-ing, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a con-tinuance. Her residence is in Corn Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Or-phans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry E Mayer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those in-debted are desired to make payment.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Or-phans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-sons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or be-fore the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

ANNAPOLIS, Sept 14, 1831.

THE President and Directors of the Farm ers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th in stant, and payable on or after the first Mon day of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal applica-tions on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, SAM: MAYNARD, Cashr.

The editors of the American and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 1aw3w.

Just Received

CRABB'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.
M'MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases
FOLSOM'S LIVY.

INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life; containing Peptic Precepts, point-ing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve Indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the Stomach and Bowels.

And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

Sept. 1.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce from the Paris Revue Encyclopedique.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.

Robert Finley, a venerable clergyman of New Jersey, laid the foundation of the Colo-nization Society, in a meeting at Washing-ton, 1816. Many members of Congress, per-suaded by his arguments and invited by his zeal, supported his project. Agents were sent to Africa to determine on what point of the western coast they should select a site for the intended colony. During the five first years nothing seemed to encourage their efforts. The American agents had no expe-rience. The natives with whom they treat-ed for lands, were deceitful in their bargains. A climate hostile to the whites, carried off most of those engaged in the enterprise, and the unexpected attacks of the natives added to their calamities. At different times the colony was near being entirely ruined for-ever, and the small number of colonists who remained, were reduced to the most frightful distress, and were even obliged in 1821, to remove to the colony of Sierra Leone.

These successive disasters did not discour-age the society. In the year 1821, they sent two new agents, who bought of the natives a territory to which they gave the characteris-tic name of *Liberia*. This territory, whose central point is Cape Mesurado or Montser-rado, is situate 5 deg. N. of the equa-tor, and 250 miles S. of Sierra Leone. It extends along the coast to the length of about 150 miles, and reaches into the interior, one day's journey, or from 20 to 30 miles. It is separated from the interior by a girdle of woodland. Rivers, some of considerable size, water the country, throughout. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in all the pro ductions of tropical climates. The native tribes, degraded and wasted by the slave trade, are too feeble to oppose a serious bar-rier to the progress of the colony. Nine years have elapsed since the purchase of the colo-ny. It contains a population of more than 2,000 who live in their own houses, and on farms which they themselves cultivate, and they perform the various duties of an agricul-tural and commercial people.

The chief city, Monrovia, so called in ho-nour of the President, is situated on Cape Mesurado, containing about 90 houses and stores, three churches and 700 inhabitants. The houses are generally well built, and of a pleasant appearance. This city is 70 feet above the sea. The streets, 100 feet wide, cross at right angles. At this elevation the inhabitants enjoy a refreshing sea breeze,—The temperature is mild and equable. The thermometer does not vary more than from 68 to 87 deg. The harbour of Monrovia is formed by the mouth of the river Monsterra-do. It is convenient and suitable for vessels of moderate dimensions. The commerce of Monrovia, a city essentially commercial, is already considerable, and increases yearly. Some individuals have acquired by this means, a fortune of from 1,5000 to 20,000 dollars.—Seven miles north of the outlet of Monsterra-do is the river Saint Paul. Here is the co-lony of Caldwell, abounding in productions of all kinds. This city, after the plan of ma ny American villages, has only one street, a mile and a half long, and planted with two rows of banana and plantain trees. This ag-ricultural establishment is flourishing.

Between Caldwell and Monrovia is another settlement of 50 families. On the opposite side of the bay of Stockton, live 400 Afri-cans, taken from slave ships. Finally, 25 miles N. E. of Monrovia, is Millsburgh, con-taining 200 inhabitants, and increasing by new colonists. It has peculiar advantages. The soil is as fertile as that of Caldwell, and many navigable streams enable it to become the medium of commerce between the interi-or and the seacoast. The forest around con-tains excellent timber.

The supreme government has, as yet, been in the hands of the society. The Colonial Agent is recognized as Governor. No means are neglected to habituate them to republican forms and the spirit of liberty. The elections are annual for Magistrates, and sometimes are much contested. A court of justice, composed of the Agent and two Judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole colony, assembles monthly at Monrovia. The crimes generally, are theft, committed with few ex-ceptions by the natives who are admited into the limits of the colony. The judgments are decided by jury, with all possible formality.

Three documents contains the political and civil legislation of Liberia. The first is the act of Constitution. It grants them rights as in the U. States. The 5th Art. prohibits all slavery in the colony. Art. 6th declares the Common Law to be that of the U. States. The 2d document regulates the civil forms of government. By Art. 13, censors are in-stituted to guard the public morals; to report the idle and vagabonds, and to bring to legal investigation all that can injure the prosperi-ty of the colony. The 3d legislative docu-ment is a code of procedure and punishment extracted from American digests. Experi-ence has shown that those three pieces are sufficient for the present state of the colony to preserve public order and the interests of the citizens.

The Colonies are remarkable for morality and religious feelings. An American Cap-tain says, that during the three weeks he passed in the Colony, he saw no one drunk, nor heard an oath. Another who had lived seven years in Liberia, says he saw only one fight, which was provoked by a political quar-rel with a black from Sierra Leone. To prevent intemperance, $300 are required for a license to sell liquor. Many blacks are engaged in religious instruction, and some have more than ordinary intelligence. The education of infants is retarded by the want of suitable teachers. A society is forming in America to obviate this difficulty. A public library is established at Monrovia, and a journal is published which has 800 subscri-bers.

The position of the Colony, situate at the central point of a long extent of coast, and enabled to establish relations of trade with the interior, opens prospects of great com-merce. The articles of export, are rice, palm oil, ivory, gold, shells, iron, and other arti-cles, that increasing civilization shows them the use of. The Colonists possess some boats; and are engaged in the carrying trade between Cape Mesurado and the Factories along the shore, under the direction of the Government. Several large vessels will be sent to the U. S. to establish their reputation on a larger scale, as soon as they shall be enabled to sail under the American flag. The exports of one year have amounted to $70,000. Every day brings new adventu-rers to the opening mart. The Colony will soon have establishments on the coast and in the interior; her ships will traverse the sea under a flag that pirates will not dare attack. Let us imagine the epoch in which the pro-ductions of the climate shall be cultivated by thousands of laborious Colonists, and will grow in abundance on one of the most fertile regions of the globe. What a vast field for *commercial enterprise*! Gums, spices, dye-woods, coffee, indigo, sugar, and other pro-ductions of tropical climes, will reach the markets of America and Europe, and these two countries will send in exchange to the shores of Africa the products of art and ma-nufacture.

Agriculture has made but little progress yet in the colony. Many emigrants cannot wait for the slow return of agricultural in-dustry, and prefer mercantile speculation. Yet the advantages of the older merchants in trade, will diminish the chances of suc-cess to the new comers, and they will turn their attention to agriculture. Already the farmers of Caldwell hold agricultural meet-ings to discuss the best methods of tilling.

A no less important object is the defence of the colony, Surrounded by an avaricious and savage people, who pay no respect to treaties, they must think of the means of de-fence. They have six volunteer uniform companies of 500 men, which compose their national militia, The Government has 20 field pieces and 1000 muskets. The natives who had already received many checks, when the colony was weak, will not now dare to attack it. Their security on the sea shore is not so perfect. Although the Cape is com-manded by a fort, two or three well armed privateers might do great injury, should they attack when no English or American vessel is in port. The miserable freebooters who infest the coast have vowed eternal hatred to the colony. The Society ought then to has-ten the fortification.

In short, the attempts for colonization made by other nations and in other circum-stances offer new cases of such prosperity in no short a time. Notwithstanding the nu-merous obstacles and limited means of action, the Colony of Liberia has been based on solid foundations, which exhibit guaranties for the future, and indicate sure success. Its re-sources will suffice for the wants of a large nation, and the larger part of the blacks of the United States, will find honourable and sure means of existence. Should we com-pare Liberia with Sierra Leone, it will be to the advantage of the former. The British Government have expended vast sums for a precarious and ill-directed establishment, when the blacks are yet half slaves, and des-pised by the white population. The United States have done nothing for the colony. The persevering efforts and donations of individu-als have produced the happy results descri-bed.—So true is it, that individuals can act cheaper and more effectually than Govern-ment.

In the first line of benefactors, we put Je-hudi Ashmun, who died 1828, a victim of his zeal. On a more elevated theatre, and in a civilized country, he would have acquired the renown of a great man. On his arrival in 1822, he found the colony on the eve of ruin, without defence, without laws, delivered to anarchy and despair. He changed degraded beings into free citizens, became the arbiter of their quarrels, fortified Monrovia, excited a military spirit, led them on to battle, a-gainst an enemy thirty times his number, and all this while suffering with a burning fever. His shattered health compelled his return to his native land, where he devoted the remain-der of his life to the cause he had embraced. Honour to Ashmun! Be thy name placed be-side Las Casas, Vincent de Paul, Howard, and Clarkson! When Africa shall rise from her degradation, she will raise altars to thy memory, as did Greece to Cecrops and The-seus.

Unhappy experience has shown that the whites cannot endure the climate. Nearly thirty Agents, who have been employed by the Society, have died. The blacks are not exposed to the same danger. Most of those from Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Vir-ginia, have not had even the attacks of fever, which the new comers experience during the first month of their arrival. The Western coast of Africa is not periodically desolated by pest as Turkey, nor by Cholera Morbus as the Indies, nor by Malaira as the Antilles.

From the New-England Magazine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To a person that arrives in the city of Charleston on a moonlight evening of March or April, it seems that he has never seen or imagined so delicious a place. He will walk delighted through spacious streets, lined with pride of India; he will see the multiflora rose, with its clusters of a hundred flowers, clasp-ing pillars and balconies; and he will breathe an air perfumed with the blossoms of the o-range and jessamine. He will see the dark green laurel shoot up its pyramidal form, co-vered with large glossy leaves, and studded with huge flowers of a delicate white; and he cannot fail to admire the slender palmetto, shaped like an enormous umbrella, with a strait shaft of sixty feet, and a cluster of hang-ing leaves at the top. The stranger will see in Charleston not only colonnades, piazzas, and domes, with other parts of good architect-ure; but he will find many trees and gardens, without which, the best edifices lose half their proper effect.

In the morning, let the traveller go to the market house, to see the productions of the south. There is no lack of supplies to fur-nish forth a feast, and the array of fruits is tempting. The fruits as well as poultry, (which is manacled in pairs) are sold by ne-gro and mulatto females, whose gay turbans of Madras, and whose manner of sitting be-side their merchandise, has a very Turkish appearance.

In the vicinity of the market are hundreds of large, sable, bald-headed birds, bearing the respectable compound name of Turkey-Buzzards, and enjoying an exterior particu-larly grave and solemn. I noted one with a close resemblance to Judge Barleycorn. The buzzard was reconnoitering from the ridge pole, a shin bone, which he often turned his head to look at alternately with each eye, as I have often seen his Honour turn first one ear and then the other, to the words of the counsel. Nature, however, has furnished him with ears upon a bountiful scale. The buzzards are protected by law, and in requi-tal, make themselves useful in the capacity of scavengers. Nothing escapes them, they scent their food afar off, and, to say truth, they may be found themselves at some dis-tance in a similar manner. I had once kill-ed an old alligator, nine feet in length, and had him flayed upon the spot. When the skin was taken off, there was no bird in sight but a garrulous mocking bird upon a cyprus stump; yet we had not left the ground before there were seventy buzzards rank and file, pressing to the banquet; and in an hour there was, on the bank, the cleanest skeleton of an alligator that you would see in riding fifty miles, even in Alabama, where the fences are made of them. The gait of the buzzard is like the short hop of the bull frog, and re-minded me of a dancing school I once attend-ed in Vermont.

In Charleston, the stranger will not fail to remark, that he is in a country, where the ne-gro, if not at home, is *yet so much* better fed, clothed, and conditioned, than in New-York, that he seems to be well at ease, and com-fortable, if not rising in the world. The stranger may not indeed praise the principal upon which the negroe renders his labour, but he must admit, that the evils of slavery are softened by humane treatment. He will re-member, too, that the evil is like the gout, one of inheritance, and that there is now no remedy.

Among the people of Charleston are found many of almost every European nation, and the French society is very respectable. There are here, too, as there were in Italy, frequent swarms from the "northern hive." These are called Yankees, and if they do not often rise to the highest dignities of the state, they receive in the professions and otherwise, an equivalent for any denied political honours. This race of men is so well known to you, that I will spare you the description, and per-haps I could not describe them acceptably without a little flattery. They bear, as all New-England does, the impress of Franklin. The philosopher of thrift has done much to stamp upon his countrymen the principles of his own frugality, and where the seeds of his philosophy have fallen upon flinty ground, they have made the miser more avaricious, and the churl more niggardly.

The Carolinian is widely different from the Yankee, but I know not that he is better.—If he have not our faults, he may not be pos-sessed of all our virtues. I did not remain in this country long enough to see many of his faults; and to be just, he has very few that appear in his conduct to his friends, tho' he is held to be rather intractable to his ene-mies. He has, in his carriage and feelings, something of the Don; yet he is republican, and would not exact from another what he would be unwilling to render in return. He generous and confiding, and he will outdo you in generosity and confidence; be passionate and pugnacious, and he would have the less estimable victory there. He is not apt to give offence, for he is courteous, nor will he receive a provocation, without stronger re-

countrance than men are accustomed to make in New England. He will gerill life for a word, but will fight no longer for principle than the northern race that I have mentioned. His faults are those of his institutions, his virtues are his own, and they have my undivided admiration. In the city he lives like a modern and a gentleman among his peers, in the county he lives like a gentleman too, but after the manner of the patriarch of old. He is entrusted with every thing relating to the happiness and welfare of hundreds of his fellow men, who are not indeed convicts, but are yet "guilty of a skin not coloured like his own." In administering justice he is prompts for he unites in his own person the powers of judge, jury, attorney, attorney-general, and sheriff; generally speaking however, he abuses no trust reposed in him by any of those incompatible relations. He has grown up among slaves; many of them have that tenacious hold upon his heart that comes from early companionship as playmates, and some of them are his foster brothers.

"We twa has paidlet in the burn,
Frae mornin' sun till fine."

I have never seen elsewhere, and I fear I never shall, such an outgushing of affection as I have seen on the arrival of "young master" or mistress. I have even had a share of it myself in my relation of cousin to the young heir apparent. A hundred sable arms were extended to hug him, and he was patted, petted, and thrice blessed. This is a feeling that you can hardly conceive in New England, for it cannot subsist between a man and his cattle; but in Carolina it raised my estimation of the master and sympathy for the slave. The slave has nearly all the African good qualities, and his faults may be attributed to his circumstances, and the institutions that have "reduced his soul to his condition."—The worst of his traits are deceit and cunning; but his is a life of unremitted and unrequited toil, and it is a natural impulse to avoid his task by deceiving his overseer. But he is kind & cheerful, and he is never better pleased than when he can contribute to the pleasure of a white man. In riding, I have often known boys of fifteen and upwards run by my side for miles to open the gates, and the happiness of any negro is complete when he is permitted to "take his pleasure," that is, when hunting or fishing with his master or a white. The old women who are left in charge of the huts, will offer yams and ground nuts with as much pleasure as it gives a hungry traveller to receive them.

It is on his plantation that the planter is the best known. He is there independent of all modes and circumstances, "as free as nature first made him," and more powerful than it is safe for men to be, having little restraint upon his will, but that of his prudence or his sense of justice. In New England and other "foreign parts," he may sometimes have an air of constraint, for he is

"Lofty and sour to those that love him not,
But to all such as seek him sweet as summer."

Yet in his own cotton field he is himself, and what you see of him there you may consider (as we say) genuine. If you are his guest, he tells you that his plantation is your own, and while you remain it is such, in all things but the title deeds. You cannot stay too long, or take too much of the choice old wines, or curse the tariff too roundly. On this subject he can swear too, "with good emphasis," and as he believes, "with good discretion." I am myself no friend to the provisions of that paper, and I deprecate the dissensions that it causes to rage; but I cannot, while I wish a modification, consider it the sole occasion of the present depression of property in South Carolina. Were it now repealed, perhaps the Carolinians would be surprised that all things would not ensue to their own advantage. The planter is impoverished, and he feels it deeply, for poverty is to none so irksome, as to the proud and generous, or to those who have once been rich. He sees in New-England neat villages, flourishing farms, and a gainful employment of machinery; he contrasts these with the state of his own district, and is willing to attribute the difference to the tariff, as Andrew Fairservice referred all moral and political evil to the "sad and sorrowful union." A year's residence in a New-England village would give him, on these points, some useful intelligence. He would then see that every one toils; the sons plough, the daughters spin, and few are idle but those who are contented to be poor. The system of economy is as rigid as that of toil; and few of these sons of frugality will lightly part with what was slowly and hardly won: whereas the Carolinians, (I speak it not unkindly, for I love them, and alas! I imitate them,) open their purses as wide as their hearts, and reverse the more economical practice of spending a shilling out of a dollar; for they often contrive to take the greater quantity from the less.

We do not recollect any individual in modern times, whose life has been attended by [illegible] circumstances, as that of the [illegible]ham. When young, he was [illegible]eir apparent of the British [illegible]rtue of which relationship he [illegible] life had been continued, have [illegible]fect the King of that nation. Al[illegible] must have reigned in the name of [illegible]en, still his station would have ren[illegible]d him a sovereign, and he would have [illegible]creased the influence, and borne the dignity of monarch of that great and powerful em[illegible]ire. The death of the Princess of Wales put an end to these hopes and expectations; and though he was provided with a splendid income by the nation, he had no reasonable grounds to anticipate any future event, which would raise him above the condition of a subject.

When Greece, under the auspices of Great Britain, France, and Russia, was emancipated from Turkish thraldom, and placed in the attitude of an independent nation, it became necessary to look up among civilized nations, a suitable person to be placed at its head. In searching for a candidate for the throne of this regenerated people, the above mentioned powers turned their attention to Prince Leopold, and offered him the Grecian crown. After due deliberation, he declined the prefered honour; manifesting, in our opinion, a good degree of sound judgment, and practical common sense, in avoiding a station which presented more difficulties, and embarrassments, than gratifications, to him who might be placed in it. And subsequent events have justified him in preferring the course which he pursued. To this day, no person has been found to fill the Grecian throne—a fact, which shows very clearly, we think, that the place is not an enviable one.

In the course of events, Belgium became separated from Holland, and it was necessary for the peace of Europe, that the country should be formed into a distinct independent government, at the head of which it was considered expedient to establish a sovereign under the title of King. This was to be accomplished under the supervision of the Five Great Powers of Europe, G. Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. After due consultation, they fixed their attention on Prince Leopold, and offered him the Belgian crown. He finally accepted it; and by the consent, and with the approbation of the people, he ascended the throne.

Thus, in the course of a few years, this Prince has been a candidate for no less than three crowns, one of which he was providentially prevented from wearing; another he voluntarily declined; and the third he now possesses. But, it was scarcely placed upon his head, before he was obliged to engage in a war for its security, and had he not been promptly assisted by those who aided him in mounting the throne, he probably would have been driven from that and his kingdom, in a very few days after he entered upon the duties of his government.

We should not be surprised, if before this time, King Leopold I. wishes himself back to his quiet respectable, and gratifying residence in England. He has left every thing that would make an unambitious man comfortable and contented, for the empty title of King, and for a position in Europe which exposes him to a turbulent, and not improbably a sanguinary reign. Flanders is little else than an old battle field; and its local situation renders it liable to a repetition of its former experiences in this way, whenever the general politics of Europe call for a general war.—How soon that may be, we do not pretend to conjecture. *N. Y. Dem.*

APPEARANCE OF A NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Messager des Chambres, contains an interesting article, of which the following is a translation:

Toward 11 o'clock of the 10th of July, 1831, Capt. John Corrao, commander of the brig Therestine, going from Trapani to Girgenti, in Sicily, at the distance of about 20 miles from Cape St. Mark, perceived at the distance of a gun shot, a mass of water which arose sixty feet above the level of the sea, and presented a circumference of nearly 400 fathoms—a smoke proceeded from it, exhaling an odour of sulphur.—The preceding day, in the Gulf of Frois Fontaines, he had seen a great quantity of dead fish and black matter floating on the water, and he heard a noise like that of thunder, which the Captain attributes to a volcanic eruption. He continued his voyage to Gergenti and all the time that he was occupied in lading his ship he saw a thick smoke rise incessantly from the same point, before which he arrived on the 16th, on his return from Girgenti. A new spectacle was then presented to him—namely, a tract of land, of the same circumference as that of the mass of water which he had remarked in his first passage. This Island, which we shall call Corrao, from the name of him who saw it formed) is elevated about 12 feet above the surface of the sea; it has in the middle a kind of plain, and the crater of a volcano, whence a burning lava is seen to proceed during the night. The island is bordered by a girdle of smoke. The sounding all around the island gives a depth of 106 fathoms; its latitude 37, 6 N. and longitude 10, 25, from the meridian of Paris. Such is the relation of Capt. Corrao himself, who entered the port of Marseilles the 30th of last July. The volcano has also been seen by several Captains going from Malta and Taganroc to Genoa, the Pilots have learnt from a fisherman, that on the day of the eruption of this volcano he had seen a brig perish, and also a fishing boat with his companions; and that he considered his own escape miraculous.

Extract of a letter, dated his Majesty's ship Athol, Prince's Island, May 12, 1831.

"The Black Joke, tender to the Dryad, Commodore Hayes, after leaving Prince's Island on the 20th ult. fell in with, on the 25th, and captured the Spanish brig Marineretta, or in English the Little Sailor, with 493 slaves on board, after an action of 5 hours, by moonlight; the Black Joke had one killed, and a few slightly wounded; the Spanish vessel had 3 guns, 24 pounders, more than the Black Joke; and the number of killed and wounded were not exactly ascertained. We have 37 of the prisoners in the Athol, bound to Annabona.—This action is considered one of the best the Black Joke has had with slavers.

The Plumper sailed this day for Sierra Leone from this place, with eighty of the slaves, who were sickly in the Spanish slaver, and were consequently landed at Fernando Po, but on the Plumper arriving there they were embarked on board her for a passage to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The very severe firing of the two vessels caused such consternation among them, that twenty-seven slaves died during the action of fright, and seventeen slaves since; three of the slaves died on board of the Plumper on her passage here, and three since, and I expect she will lose twenty more before she lands them at Sierra Leone. We are bound to Annabona, Ascension and Lower Guinea; the Favourite is to windward, and we expect to see her in six weeks; the Conflict is at Sierra Leone; Dryad at Fernando Po; tenders cruising. Fernando Po has been very healthy, and one man [a week ago] belonging to the establishment was sick at the hospital.

MORE BALLOONING

We find in the N. Y. American the following notice of Mr. Durant's *aerial voyage:*

Mr. Durant made his fourth balloon ascension yesterday afternoon from Castle Garden. At half-past five, P. M. the machine rose majestically from the walls of the Castle, and bore away on a gentle breeze in the direction of Hoboken. After attaining an elevated height, a small parachute, with a rabbit attached to it, was loosened from the car and fell into the river near the Jersey shore. Just then, a steamboat happening to be passing, Mr. Durant discharged some of his gas and descended near enough to ask those on board to pick up his little fellow-traveller;—he then, by throwing over a quantity of ballast, once more ascended, and passed on toward Hackensack, N. J.—In the course of the next ten miles the aeronaut frequently descended low enough to speak to people on the road;—he then gave up this undulating movement, and went straight forward eight miles further to Paramus. He here threw out an anchor, which fell in a wood; but finding that if he came to, he should have to moor his airy barque on the top of the trees, he cut his cable and sailed on till he found better anchorage in an open field. Here he threw out another, and was riding very comfortably at anchor, when some gentlemen came up, and, taking hold of the rope, towed the balloon a quarter of a mile further to a public house, where the intrepid and skilful aeronaut terminated his successful voyage.—Mr. Durant, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, has also furnished us the following observations:—

At 5 31, P. M. when the cords were cut, the thermometer stood at 78, and the barometer at 30.05. At an elevation of 2976 feet, the thermometer was at 69, and the barometer at 28.542. After passing Hackensack at 6 26, the balloon was at an elevation of about 5,584 feet,—a mile from the earth,—the thermometer being at 59, and the barometer at 24,815.

The balloon is uninjured. The exhibition was in every respect a beautiful one, the ascension being in every respect successful; and the river and its shores presenting the animated spectacle of hundreds of boats, plying to and fro, and thousands of faces upturned to the heavens. Mr. Durant expresses himself satisfied, from the facility with which he manages his balloon, that the machine may be actually steered in a very light breeze; and in spite of all the failures that have hitherto attended attempts of the kind, contemplates making the experiment with a car contrived for the purpose.

The Southern Mail of yesterday brought us the Oxford (N. C.) Examiner of the 15th instant, containing an account of the trial of Robert Potter (a representative elect to Congress) upon an indictment for willfully maiming Lewis K. Willie, 'a youth of tender age,' on Sunday the 28th ultimo. The details of the evidence, &c. do not appear to us to be suited for general publication, and we therefore withhold them. The accused plead *Guilty* to the indictment, and the evidence was examined only as it might establish the degree of criminality. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the account of the trial (the whole of which may be seen at our office by such as chuse to call or send for it.)

Nat. Int.

From the Examiner.

The Court proceeded to deliver its opinion. His Honour said that he found himself in a most unpleasant situation, but it was one in which the Courts of this State were frequently placed. He stated that his mind was not fixed and satisfied as to the point of law, but he should pronounce sentence according to the present leaning of his mind.—He felt himself bound to believe that the offence came under the second section of the act of '91 in relation to unlawful maiming, &c. Therefore, the court had no discretion as to the imprisonment, which was prescribed in that act—he said, that were his opinion different upon this point of law, he would certainly have imprisoned the offender for two years, &c. His honour stated that he had great confidence in the testimony of young Willie; that on the part of the defendant not a shadow of proof had been offered, which could be received by the Court in extenuation of the charge—not even an action or gesture, a wink or smile, was proven to indicate any misconduct on the part of the prisoner's wife, that he must believe that the prisoner's suspicion was caused by strange misconception, &c. His honour sentenced Robert Potter to pay a fine of One Thousand Dollars, and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned for six calender months, and thereafter until the said fine and costs be paid.

The trial was attended by a crowd of spectators, whose feelings appeared to be in a state of great excitement.

In conclusion, we will state that Mr. Potter is indicted for maiming, in the same manner, on the same day, the Rev. Lewis Taylor, of this county, and also stabbing him in the head and thigh. As this indictment will be tried at the Spring Term of the Superior Court, we will not remark upon it, further than to say, that immediately after the commission of the offence for which he was tried as above, he proceeded to the meeting-house where Mr. Taylor performed divine worship on that day, and prevailed upon the Rev. gentleman to accompany him home; he on the way halted him and maimed and stabbed him as stated. He then carried Mr. Taylor to his house and sent for a physician. Mr. Taylor is now, we learn, in a fair way to recover, although he has been considered very dangerous. We are done with this matter at least until the trial on the other indictment shall be over.'

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference:—

PRESIDENTS.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1801—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.
1825—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
1829—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1789—John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1797—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1801—Aaron Burr, of New York.
1805—George Clinton, of New York; died April 20, 1812.
1813—Eldridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; died November 23, 1814.
1817—Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
1825—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1789—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1794—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1795—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1800—John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801—James Madison, of Virginia.
1809—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1811—James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
1825—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829—Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831—Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

1789—Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1795—Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1801—Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1802—Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1814—George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
1814—Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.
1817—William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1825—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829—Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.
1831—Louis M'Lane, of Delaware.

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1789—Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1796—James M'Henry, of Maryland.
1800—Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801—Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
1801—Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
1809—William Eustis, of Massachusetts.
1813—John Armstrong, of New York.
1815—William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817—Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky (did not accept.)
1817—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
1825—James Barbour, of Virginia.
1828—Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829—John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831—Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

*SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

1798—George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
1798—Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland.
1802—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1805—Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1809—Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.
1812—William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
1814—Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1818—Smith Thompson, of New York.
1823—Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
1829—John Branch, of North Carolina.
1831—Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

1789—Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
1791—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1795—Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
1802—Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
1814—Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
1823—John M'Lean, of Ohio.
1829—William T. Barry, of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1789—John Jay, of New York, appointed.
1796—William Cushing, of Massachusetts.
1796—Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
1800—John Jay, of New York.
1801—John Marshall, of Virginia.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

1789—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed.
1794—William Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
1795—Charles Lee, of Virginia.
1801—Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
1805—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1806—John Breckenridge, of Kentucky.
1807—Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
1811—William Pinkney, of Maryland.
1814—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1817—William Wirt, of Virginia.
1829—John M. Berrien, of Georgia.
1831—Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

1780—First Congress, 1st and 2d sessions held at New York, 3d session at Philadelphia—Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania.
1791—Second Congress, held at Philadelphia Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
1793—Third Congress, held at Philadelphia Frederick A Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania.

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*Note.—This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department. *U. S. Tel.*

1795—Fourth Congress, held at Phi[illegible]
January Dayton, [illegible]
1797—Fifth Congress, held at Phi[illegible]
Jonathan Dayton, [illegible]
1799—Sixth Congress, held at Phi[illegible]
delphia 1st at Wash[illegible]
Theodore Sedgwick, of Ma[illegible]
1801—Seventh Congress, held at Wash[illegible]
ton—Nathaniel Macon, of North C[illegible]
rolina.
1803—Eighth Congress—Nathaniel Macon of N. Carolina.
1805—Ninth Congress—Nathaniel Macon of N. Carolina.
1807—Tenth Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1809—Eleventh Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1811—Twelfth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1813—Thirteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, until January the 17th 1814—Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.
1815—Fourteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1817—Fifteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky
1819—Sixteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, during the 1st session—John W. Taylor, of New York, during the 2d session.
1821—Seventeenth Congress—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.
1823—Eighteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1825—Nineteenth Congress—John W. Taylor, of New York.
1827—Twentieth Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.
1829—Twenty-first Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

TO BAKERS.

The last files of English papers inform us that considerable interest is excited by the discovery made some months ago respecting the baking of bread which promises important consequences. The process, for which a Mr. Hicks has obtained a patent is described as follows:—His oven is made of iron of a cylindrical form, so constructed as to be hermetically sealed. The fuel is placed on a plate, which is kept revolving in a circle under the oven; by which means the heat is supplied at the smallest expense of fuel.

The temperature within the oven is indicated by a thermometer, according to which the application of the fuel is regulated.

When the thermometer has reached about 300 degrees, the oven is charged; and then by a simple process, the door is closed and made air tight. In a quarter of an hour, the vapour which is evolved from the dough, passes through a small aperture in the top of the oven which communicates with a still, and thus undergoes the process of distillation. The only care required is, not to raise the temperature much above 300 degrees. When the alcohol ceases to drop, it is a sure sign that the bread is sufficiently baked. The time to complete a batch is about an hour and three quarters. Each quartern loaf produces about an ounce of proof spirit. The advantages of this invention are many and obvious. The bread is purified, and rendered of superior quality, by the expulsion in vapour, of all the matter which, when allowed to remain, renders it acid and unwholesome; and this very matter is converted into alcohol, in such quantity as to be an object of importance. Bread baked in this way, after being kept a week, is more moist and fresher than bread baked by the present process only two days old.

The Eclectic Review for May says—"We have high authority for the following statement: When the King took the crown, before he entered the House of Lords to dissolve the late Parliament, he would not suffer it to be placed on his head. He said No," I will put it on myself;" which he did, and then turning instantly to Lord Grey, added—"Now, my Lord, the coronation is over!" A Speech worthy of being transmitted to history, and an act of good taste, firmness, and consideration for his people, which will save the country at least three hundred thousand pounds!

FRANCE.

The military availability of France may be in some degree, appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons, as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults. Not that the King's sons have faults.

The King of France was called from his bed by an express from Belgium with the news of the Dutch war. He rose and immediately commenced giving orders for the maintainance of the independence of the new nation. No doubt England is to pay half the expenses.

A letter dated at Portsmouth, Eng. August 9, says—"The Britannia, 120 gun ship which arrived here on Friday, from a three year's cruise in the Mediteranean, and was to have been paid off, and laid up, received orders yesterday to proceed without any delay to join the squadron of Admiral Codrington, which is cruizing in the Channel, and she is to sail this morning."

The King of Holland is connected, by marriage, with the Royal families of Russia and Prussia, and his war with Belgium, however differently intended, will have the effect of causing what military men call a diversion in favour of the operations of Nicholas against Poland.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 29, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, September 24th, 1831.

There will be a meeting of the Executive, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

TH. CULBRETH, Clk.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a poll for Congress in this district, at the next election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

Communicated.

The notice of John H. Wells, Secretary of the Anne-Arundel County Temperance Society, is particularly worthy of the attention of all Officers of Temperance Societies in this county.

In order that its object may be the better understood, it is important to copy some resolutions of the State and County Societies, passed at their last respective meetings.

The resolutions of the officers of the State Society, are the following:

Resolved, That the officers of this Society be and they are hereby requested to form in their respective counties, county associations auxiliary to this, as soon as practicable; to obtain from all the subordinate societies in the county, reports of their history and condition, and incorporate the substance thereof into their own reports; to hold meetings of the county associations during the sessions of the county courts, and to have transmitted to the secretary of this society, before the end of December in each year, extracts from their reports, containing such particulars as may be required.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each of the district and other subordinate Temperance Societies in this State to report the history and condition thereof to the secretary of the county society before the meeting thereof during the fall session of the county court; and if no such report be made, then the like report to be forwarded to the secretary of this society before the end of December in each year.

The resolution of the County Society, is the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the district, town and other Temperance Societies in this county, to have their respective reports delivered before the fall sessions of our county courts, and extracts therefrom transmitted to the secretary of the county society, in time to be incorporated in the reports thereof to be delivered during the said session of the court.

In conformity to these resolutions the subordinate Societies in each county, are to report their history and condition to the Secretaries of the County Societies, by the Fall Sessions of the County Courts.—These reports will afford ample and satisfactory materials for the formation of reports by the County Societies. Then the county reports are to be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Society, before the end of December, from which the State Society can make a full statement of the history and progress of the Temperance cause in Maryland, in their annual report—As this attempt in Anne-Arundel is the first made in this State to conform to the resolutions of the State Society, it is highly desirable that it should be successful. Our example will be followed by others, and the highly interesting object the State Society has in view, to present annually, in one report, what Maryland has done in this great reformation, will be accomplished. We do not know what has been done in this State, nor indeed can we, till such means are used—we lose all the advantage attending an acquaintance with the progress and state of our Society—We believe much has been done in this State, and we know much remains to be done; but how to do it can best be known from the experience of those who have been engaged in the cause, that experience will by these means be embodied in the general report. It is worthy of remark, that no State in the Union had done so much in producing the Temperance reformation within a given time, as the state of New-York. By the last report, that state contains 100,000 enrolled members—one-half of all the distilleries have been abandoned—and the diminution of the consumption of Ardent Spirits, has been almost incredible. Now to every one who knows the history of the Temperance Society in that State, the cause of this great good is well known. The members of the New York Society are the first men in the state, in point of standing and talents, headed by the Chancellor as their President; they have been unceasing in their efforts to extend their Society, and (what is particularly applicable to us,) they have established just such a regular gradation of reporting, as is recommended by the Maryland State society, and to this system of reporting, do they themselves attribute much of their success.

It is therefore, sincerely to be desired by all interested in this great and philanthropic cause, that no means should be neglected to advance its interests, and none omitted to inform the public of its history and progress.

At a numerous meeting of citizens of Elkridge, at the Episcopal Church, on Friday, 23d September, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and necessity of adopting precautionary measures in relation to the slave and free coloured population, Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT, was called to the chair, and W. B. DORSEY, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every person now convened, and every white resident in the neighbourhood be considered a member of a committee to be called and act as a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, That the following persons be considered as a special committee of safety, viz: Dr. Thomas, Samuel Brown, jr. Jacob Hollingsworth, Dr. Stockett, J. S. Williams, John C. Weems, Gen. C. S. Ridgley, Geo. Cooke, Amos A. Williams, Benj. Redman, Jesse Dorsey, E. Warfield, John Brady, of Jas. J. S. Pratt, Thos. W. Baker Dorsey, Ed. [illegible], Jesse Cheston, Jr. [illegible], Arthur Shaw, Chas. Griffith, John Mactier, Jno. Merrill, Otho Belt, Chas. T. W. Dorsey, Thos. R. Hayes, Jeris. W. Warfield, Rezin Mosley, Samuel Cecil, Edwd. Gaither, Jas. Shipley, Jeremiah Berry, John T. W. Dorsey, Anthony Smith, Jacob Haines, Thomas W. Watkins and George R. Stockett; with the full authority of this meeting to adopt such measures for the preservation of the peace, good order and safety of this community, in relation to the slave and other coloured population, as shall appear to them necessary and proper—and that the chairman with any three of the committee, or any four of the committee in the absence of the chairman, shall have power to act for the committee.

Resolved, That the committee of vigilance, and every one of its members, be authorised and requested to take up and hold in custody, or carry to his master any slave who shall be found off the premises of his master, after dark, under any circumstances of suspicion, without written permission; and also to take up any free coloured man who may be found under circumstances of suspicion, by night or by day, and the same carry before the nearest magistrate for examination.

Resolved, That the owners and masters of slaves and servants in this neighbourhood be respectfully requested to keep their slaves and servants at home of nights as much as possible, and also from Bush meetings.

Resolved, That the members of the committee of vigilance be requested to report, without delay, to the chairman or any of the members of the committee of safety any facts that may come to their knowledge which may be thought to concern the peace and safety of the neighbourhood.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be instructed to apply to the next Legislature, if they shall think it proper so to do, for the enactment of a law for the effectual suppression of Bush meetings, and of all other unlawful assemblages of slaves and other coloured persons.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be requested to call a meeting of the citizens of the fifth election district of Anne-Arundel county at such time as the committee may think proper, in order to take the sense of the whole District upon the subject of the last resolution, and such other matters in relation to the coloured population as they may think proper to bring to the notice of the community.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Baltimore and Annapolis, for the information of all concerned.

R. G. STOCKETT, Chairman.
WM. BAKER DORSEY, Sec'ry.

A gentleman of Mount Holly, (N. J.) died last week in a few hours, from wounds received in the face, breast and thigh, by the *explosion of a brandy cask*, into which he inadvertently placed a lighted candle.

The Cadets at the Military Academy, W. Point, have contributed $248 for the relief of the Poles.

The mutineers on board the Revenue Cutter, Morris, who were carried into Portland a few days since, have been sent to Penobscot county for trial, the case not coming within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit Court. Besides the attempt to mutiny, they poisoned the food of the officers with arsenic.

From the Philadelphia American.

Your paper has just recorded another victim to the disastrous practice of duelling, and a more striking instance could not have occurred of its deplorable consequences. Major Thomas Biddle was a native of Philadelphia, a son of the late venerable and patriotic Charles Biddle. He entered very young in the army, was engaged in almost every battle on the northern frontier, and is mentioned in the official despatches of the commander with distinguished honour, at the capture of Fort George, at the battle of Stony Creek, at the battle of Chippewa, at the battle of Niagara, in which he was wounded.—In the night assault of Fort Erie, on the 13th August, 1814, Gen. Gaines in his official account speaks of the activity and great efficiency of Capt. Biddle's conduct, though he was then suffering from a severe contusion in the shoulder, received from one of the enemies' shells.

A more generous, kind, and noble spirit, never inhabited a human breast. In the bloom of health and manhood, in the midst of the most attached friends, leading a life of happiness, activity and usefulness, his career is suddenly and violently closed.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday evening the 3d instant, a man, who called himself DANIEL SHAFER, voluntarily came before Michael Baltzell, Esq. a magistrate of this city, and requested to be committed to prison, alleging that he had committed a murder, during the last winter, in Marietta, Pennsylvania, and that the reproaches of his conscience had become so severe, that he was unable, any longer, to endure them. His narrative being perfectly coherent, and he himself appearing entirely sane, the magistrate complied with his request and committed him. Since that time, under his directions, a communication has been had with the proper authorities in Marietta, and such intelligence received as confirms his horrid tale. His story is, that during the deep snow of last winter, he, whilst in a state of intoxication, entered the house of a widow named Bowens, then living in Marietta, and, after violating her person, put her to death by strangling her. The fact of such a person having been found dead in her house, about the time stated, is fully substantiated by the accounts received from Marietta—and the whole declaration of the prisoner, since his confinement, as well as his positive declaration, has produced a general belief in the truth of the singular confession. *Frank. Examiner.*

SINGULAR CLAIM.

In a St. John, N. B. paper of 10th inst. we find a strange document, being no less than a claim made by the present Earl of Stirling and Dovan, as proprietor and hereditary lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.—it amounts even to a claim of Sovereignty over the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. In a circular titled, "Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, in all the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, &c." the Earl of Stirling and Dovan claims, that the first settlement of the Colony was made by his ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling—that he had a grant of the whole country from King James the 6th, of Scotland, by a charter dated 10th Sept. 1621, which was confirmed by Charles 1st, on 12th July 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland in 1633. The Address touches on some of the important points of the history of the country, which the Earl states does not affect his rights. Time will soon show the validity of this novel claim, set up by the Earl of Stirling and Dovan, and shows us how it is relished by the Nova Scotians.

New York, Sept. 22.

CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Twenty-five thousand dollars recovered.—We have the satisfaction to state, that in addition to the stolen money which was found on Tuesday, bank bills to the amount of $17,136, together with upwards of 500 doubloons were restored yesterday to the City Bank. The following are the facts of the case: immediately after Parkinson was arrested on Tuesday, he sent for Matthew C. Patterson, Esq. who was counsel for Smith and Murray, when they were tried. On hearing the facts connected with the arrest, Mr. Patterson informed the prisoner that he himself must, of course, be best able to know whether he was innocent and could bring forward satisfactory evidence to make this apparent; if not that perhaps his better course would be to make a full disclosure, and give up such part of the money as he had, if any was under his control.

With a view of giving the prisoner an opportunity to reflect on the matter, Mr. P. retired. About 12 o'clock on the same night a messenger called Mr. P. out of his bed and informed him that Parkinson wished to see him and make a full disclosure of as much as he knew and would make it to him only.

Mr. Patterson immediately went to the prisoner, but the prisoner evincing some hesitation, the matter was postponed till yesterday, when he made the disclosure, under the implied stipulation that he should receive the most favourable treatment which could be given him, consistent with the ends of public justice. From the information given, Mr. Patterson proceeded to the prisoner's workshop in William street, where he found the $17,000 and the 500 doubloons, the former concealed in an old plane, such as is used by carpenters, which lay on the common bench; and in the work chest on the floor, without a lock, the 500 doubloons, these were however covered by a false bottom in the chest.

Mr. Patterson conveyed the recovered cash to the Police Office, where some of the Bank Officers had the satisfaction to receive it.

We hope that through the well known vigilance of our officers the remainder may yet be found. *Courier.*

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The following extract from the log-book of brig Brilliant, which arrived at Duxbury 2d inst. is from the Portsmouth Journal. The feelings of this seaman, in this exposed and almost hopeless situation in which he was placed, can be better imagined than described. "July, 23d. Strong gales and squally—George Davis of Maine, seaman, fell from aloft overboard, hove too immediately, put the boat over the side to rescue him from his perilous situation, the sea being high and rough, she filled with water, and stove along side; now ship stood to the Eastward, saw nothing of him, now again to the Westward, stood half a mile, saw him to the windward, could not fetch him; hauled aboard fore and main tack, stood on until we lost sight of him, tacked ship, saw him to leewards, hauled up the courses, wore off down to him, hove all back, hove over ropes, cork, fenders &c. ranged ahead of him, could not get him. Made sail, stood on to the eastward out of sight of him—again, in order to fetch him, tacked ship to the westward, stood on near a mile, saw him on the lee bow, hauled up the courses, kept down towards him, hove too, trimmed, backed and filled our topsails in such a manner as to drive down to him—at last succeeded in getting him on board, after being on a plank 8 feet by 10 inches, two and a quarter hours.

GENERAL NAT, so called—is thus described by P. R. BEVERLY, Esq. of Alexandria, his owner.

Nat is a black man—6 feet two inches high, or thereabouts, not corpulent, but very muscular—has or had (18 months ago when he ran off) a wart on the upper lid of one of his eyes, about the size of a large duck shot, and a scar (not very large) on his forehead—smooth tongue, and large white teeth, which he shows much in talking—large feet and hands—thin but strong frame—is a rough shoemaker, expert scin hawler and plantation hand; often shews a specious smile—about 40 years old. He was at work on Old Point—behaved badly and runaway from that place 18 months ago with $30 of his master's money. Became a preacher (Baptist) at Old Point, and said he was inspired, &c. &c.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Samuel Robertson, at New York, brings London papers to the 21st and Portsmouth to the 23d August, both inclusive. Our correspondents of the Journal of Commerce, American, Daily Advertiser and Standard, have transmitted us extra sheets containing the latest intelligence.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to Aug. 4th, up to which time the Russians had made no impression upon the Poles. The Dutch have retreated to Holland. The reported capture of St. Michaels by the Terceiras is confirmed.

LONDON, Aug. 20—12 o'clock.—We have heard that an express from Paris has arrived, but its contents have not as yet transpired, in consequence of which our Funds at present are stationary.

Half past one—The contents of the express from Paris, are the price of the French Rents, are yet suffered to transpire, but we understand it is not of great importance. We hear that all is going on well in the above capital, and the Bourse are purchasing Consols in anticipation that the French will soon withdraw from Belgium; and the French Ministers, after their great majority in the voting of the address of the King, will remain firm in their situations. Consols have been fluctuating during the morning from 81⅞ to 82¼ at the latter price they are at present.

We have no further accounts from Poland or from Brussels.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

(Private Correspondence.)

Brussels, Aug. 16, Tuesday evening.—A Courier arrived here yesterday evening with despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents have been communicated to the King and the Government by the British Ambassador. It is conjectured that they relate to the introduction of French troops into this country, and to the occupation of all its strong places by them, both of which facts are supposed to be highly dissatisfactory to Great Britain.

The Belgian Ministry have holden several councils on the subject, and have had various communications with Sir Robert Adair and General Belliard. It is affirmed by some of the influential members of the Government, that they cannot do without the French troops, which are daily increasing, and which are to be completed, as I understand, to the number of fifty thousand men.

The Belgian Government, now fully convinced of its weakness, and fearful of another invasion on the part of Holland, openly states its intentions to obtain the delay of those troops until peace be concluded.

The Prussians at Aix-la-Chappelle, have begun to make movements in their army. The Governor of that city arrived here this morning, and has had interviews with the French and English Ambassadors, also with the Belgian Minister. Preparations are stated to have been made for the defence of Aix-la-Chappelle, as if an attack on that city was expected. The Dutch fleet near Antwerp has made a retrograde movement like the army. The gun-boats have gone down the river, so as to be no longer in view of that city. It is also said that the four small Belgian trading vessels, taken last week by the Dutch steamboat on the Scheldt, have been restored.

The Emancipation, a newspaper altogether in the French interest, is labouring to raise a party in their favour; but the Belgians, if they could make peace with Holland, do not wish to submit to their yoke.

5 o'clock in the evening.

Between hopes and fears the Belgian Government has not yet, as I have heard, come to any determination respecting the detention of the French army.—Nothing has yet been decided; but an English Courier is in waiting, in order to take the decision to London. The Dutch troops, it is said, must be wholly removed from the country before the French army is to quit.

The city and the whole country, is in the most perfect tranquility.

The Dutch army, it is expected, will soon have entered into their own territory—to-morrow or next day at farthest.

POLAND.

Warsaw is still hid by the Russian armies from the eyes of Europe. The Poles, however, are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said, however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them, and allow them a separate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people. General Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula to act with Paskewitsch, has re-crossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles is not so desperate as we might expect. We look with anxiety for every arrival from the Continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnanimous people.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 1.—Extract of a letter: 'In my last I informed you of the Russians, under the command of Paskewitsch, advancing towards Warsaw, and, according to news arrived yesterday, his advanced posts are already in Souchaczew, forty miles (English) from here but the corps which was under the command of Generals Chrzanowski and Romarino, passed through Warsaw yesterday and to-day, from the other side of the river, towards Wolski Bogatki, and the Commander-in-Chief leaves town to day, to meet Paskewitch, but it is expected that the Russians will not give battle, but retreat.

'Since the Council of War has been held, the greatest unanimity prevails, and perfect confidence is established between the Government and the nation, and the Commander-in-Chief.

'We are expecting a tremendous battle soon.'

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.—His Majesty has received from Count Paskewitch a detailed account of the successful passage of the Vistula by the Russian army.

Call & renew your Prizes.
THIS DAY,

DRAWS in the City of Baltimore, the State Lottery, Class No. 7, in which, adventurers purchasing two or more tickets, must draw in gross *half the price of their tickets.*

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Church-Street—Annapolis.)
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, *this day the 29th of September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.
HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes				$32,000

September 29.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice, and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

Sept. 29. is

The above Sale is Postponed until Saturday the *first day of October.*

A. LINTHICUM, Jr. Late Coll'tor.
Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 22d day of October next, all

The Personal Estate

Of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of One Sorrel Mare, Four Head of Cattle, some Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—

For all sums of ten dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.
Sept. 29.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Jacob Hollingbery, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science,
Edward Sparks, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.
Thomas E. Sudler, A. M.
Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.
Rev. John Decker, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.
Charles T. Flusser,
Professor of Modern Languages
Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES. VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- *Folsom's Livy*
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora —(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises on original Composition and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principals and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room; where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or using their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - -	$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - -	$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, -	$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded, and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the *alumni* of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the state, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
March 5.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description.

Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time. HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their reports of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next,

JOHN B. WELLS,
Sec'y. A. A. C. T. S.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn Run, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burrs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Peasants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,

Apply to
CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.
Sep. 6w

IN CHANCERY,

12th Sept 1831.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Louis Gassaway, Trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of Samuel Magil, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 12th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one newspaper, before the 10th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $250 00

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

AN Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 3d of October next, for two Delegates to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District. Polls to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
Sept. 15

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

[illegible] application [illegible] the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, by petition in writing, [illegible] schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.
July 2, 53 3m

Anne-Arundel County, sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Rural trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.
July 28. 3m

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Aug. 4th, 31.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yeadhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yeadhall late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.
Aug. 6w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt.
March 31, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts for Anne-Arundel County, on the first Monday of October next, (being the 3d day thereof,) for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent said County in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a Representative in the next Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.
Sept. 15. R. 4c.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.
Jan. 6, 1831.

CLARK'S NEW SCHEME.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 22d,

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1. Quarters 50 cts—to be had at

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

☞Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.
September 8.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, *on Thursday the 22d of September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	500	is	500
1 of	300	is	300
1 of	200	is	200
4 of	100	is	400
5 of	50	is	250
10 of	20	is	200
20 of	10	is	200
100 of	5	is	500
150 of	3	is	450
10,000 of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes			$30,000

September 8.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street near Welcome Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING, } Executive
MOSES SHEPPARD, } Committee
CHARLES HOWARD, } &c.

Baltimore, August 15th 1831.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.
Aug. 18. 3m.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis, Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable
May. 3

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols.	$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols.	4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber,	0 75
Watson's Theological Institutes	2 50
Family Visiter	1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary	3
Dr. Chalmers' Works,	3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart,	1 25

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Shroeder, and 3 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

☞ The same also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to $3 50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.